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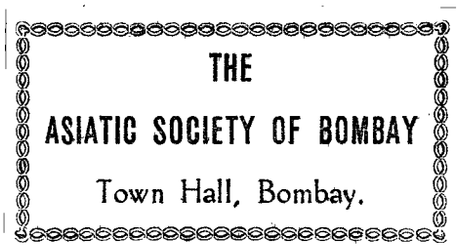

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HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,

Dated the 19th February, 1921.
April

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

TO

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1919-20 together with the usual Appendices.

Your Sincere Friend,

Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

135071

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 19th February, 1921.
April,

FROM

J. E. MODI,

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

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To

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI,
Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

MAHARAJAJI SAHEB,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1919-20, together with the usual Appendices.

2. Every Department of this State has derived great benefit from the keen interest that you take in the administration of the State, and the minute and careful supervision that you exercise in all matters.

3. I beg to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial and kind support which you have accorded to me at all times in all respects.

I have the honour to be,
Maharajaji Saheb,
Your most obedient servant,

J E Modi

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

00135071

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the Year 1919-20.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

1. This Report deals with the year ending with the 31st March 1920.

2. *Boundaries.* The State of Chhota Udepur is bounded on the North by the States of Devgadh Baria and Kathiwara ; on the East by Ali Rajpur ; on the South by the river Narbada with a stray village on the other side of the river, and by the Sankhera Mewas estates ; on the West partly by some Sankhera Mewas Estates and partly by Baroda territory.

3. *Area.* The State has an area of about 890·34 square miles, including Wagach.

4. *Population.* This according to the Census of 1911 was 1,03,635 persons.

5. *Tribute, &c.* Nothing is paid to the British Government, but Rs. 7,805 are paid through it every year to the Baroda Government. This State is in relation with the British Political Agency of Rewa Kantha since 1822 when it ceased to have any political connection with Baroda.

6. Tanka payments are made to this State by Chorangla, Ghad, Bhaka and Khareda. The three last named formerly formed part of this State. How they passed away into British control I have not been able to trace out.

7. Up till 1905, the Wagach estate villages were entirely under Chhota Udepur management, and the Rewa Kantha perhaps did not even know of the existence of Wagach. In that year they first objected to our jurisdiction there and since then several unfavourable decisions have been issued. But our faith in British justice and fairness is strong, and we are striving to have our rights duly admitted.

8. *Revenue.* The gross revenue of the State for the last five years, based on the actual collections under the several heads of revenue account, is as below :—

1915–16	... ...	Rs. 6,58,235.
1916–17	... ...	„ 7,75,713.
1917–18	... ...	„ 8,87,158.
1918–19	... ...	„ 8,88,516.
1919–20	... ...	„ 10,69,843.
	Total ...	Rs. 42,79,465.
	Yearly Average ...	Rs. 8,55,893.

9. *Status.* Chhota Udepur has been placed in the Second Class of States. The hereditary Gun salute is of nine Guns. Practically it has full administrative and legislative powers, except that it can not try capitally an outside subject without the previous consent of the Agency. In June 1890 a Sanad was granted authorising the Ruler for the time being to make an adoption if necessary.

10. *Ruling Prince.* The present Ruler is Maharawal Shri Fatehsinhji Saheb of the Chuhan clan of Rajputs, who, on losing Delhi and Ajmer, came down to Malwa and thence to Guzerat. The Rajaji Saheb was born on the 23rd October, 1884, and was installed on the Gadi on the 12th March, 1906.

11. *The Ruler's Family.* The Rajaji Saheb has two sons. The eldest, Raj Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji, is about 13 years of age; the second son Kumar Shri Naharsinhji is about 11 years of age. Both are attending school in Bombay; and every effort is being made to give them an education fitted to their position. The other children of the Rajaji Saheb are four daughters named Bapuba Saheb Shri Raj Kooverba, Bapuba Saheb Shri Padma Kooverba, Bapuba Saheb Shri Rasik Koovarba and Bapuba Saheb Shri Harendra Koovarba.

12. The Rajaji Saheb's near male relatives are his uncles Kumar Saheb Himatsinhji Jitsinhji and Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji; and cousins Kumar Saheb Raisinhji Chandrasinhji and Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji and the sons of Kuvar Sahebs Raisinhji, Himatsinhji and Bhawansinhji. Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji on the cessation of his pupilage has been appointed an aide-de-camp to the Rajaji Saheb. Kumars Raisinhji and Bhawansinhji have continued to be in State service as before as shown in Appendix No. I.

13. The Rajaji Saheb personally considers all matters coming before the Huzur Court and no order whatsoever is passed without his sanction.

14. *Chief Events of the Year.* The Political Agent, A. Master, Esq., I.C.S., visited the State in January, 1920, and saw the various public institutions. His successor J. Abbott, Esquire, I.C.S., also paid a visit to this State in March, 1920.

15. The Rajaji Saheb himself had to go to Bombay through considerations of his own health and the health of the various members of his family; and also to arrange about the education of his sons. He visited also Godhra, and Nandod and Limri and then Shahpura in Rajputana. The investiture of the two Raj Kumar Sahebs with the sacred thread and their betrothal took place in February. His Highness the Rajaji Saheb of Rajpipla, together with the Rajaji Sahebs of Ali Rajpur and Devgadh Baria, graced the occasion with their presence.

16. *Relations with other States.* Our relations with other States have continued to be friendly. There remains nothing which may become a

boundary dispute with our neighbours. The question of transit too is now settled by fixed practice and user. The only thing that remains is Extradition, a most thorny and dangerous subject. Attempts at ideal settlements of the difficulties inherent in the subject are sure to lead to heart burnings. The character of the peoples in the various States, and the abilities and resources of the various States themselves, differ so much that a uniform system is hopeless of attainment; and the characters of the various administrations render us hopeless of attaining reliable procedures and perfect justice. The question about who should be treated as our subjects and who not, for the purposes of Extradition and the Mining Rules and various other matters is a vexatious one and not likely to be settled soon. Any Municipal law that a State may enact for itself, may, or may not, be recognised outside of that State, especially as regards naturalisation. The question of the execution of the decrees is on the whole an easy one; but still that too gives rise to differences of opinion. For instance a contract may be made in this State under such circumstances that it may be sued upon outside this State but yet may be unlawful or unenforceable by the laws of this State. If a decree be obtained in an outside Court on this contract and sent to this State for execution, the situation would be very complex. The recognition of the Insolvency proceedings in different countries, is a part of this wider question of execution of decrees; and three years ago fell through on account of these inherent difficulties.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

17. *General character of the country and the people.* The country is on the whole hilly, well wooded generally and well watered on the South and West. There are five small rivers running from North to South which fall into a larger river. Orsang, which passes through the State from East to West. All these, with the partial exception of one called Merio, dry up in the Summer months. But a little digging soon touches the water. Perhaps the explanation is that these rivers when in flood bring down a tremendous quantity of white sand which is gradually deposited in heaps upon former heaps thus concealing from sight the permanent stream which remains at its original summer level. This would mean small chance of bunding up the waters for industrial purposes. Two other rivers, the Oonch and the Heran running East to West, are said to have a perennial flow of water.

18. The country was formerly deemed to be very malarious; it is now-a-days no more so than the rest of Gujarat. I would call it on the whole a good climate.

19. There were plenty of bears and panthers to be met with in former times. But the steady progress of agriculture and growth of population have told on their numbers and these animals are now to be found only in the hills and the forests. There is nothing special to remark about the animal kingdom

except that the monkey is very rarely met with, a fact attributed by the people to the large number of Naikdas living here. These are what may be called the aborigines of the hilly places round about here; very savage, very bold, and with little regard for animal or human life. Of course they do not observe the Brahmanical religion; and would eat carrion even.

20. There is nothing to be particularly noted about the flora too. Mahuda trees are found in much larger numbers than in the East of Guzerat, save perhaps Rajpipla. The State has a reputation for its Charoli seeds, the produce of that splendid tree, Buchanania latifolia. Unfortunately the pressure of population upon all cultivable land has led to the destruction of thousands of these Mahuda and Charoli trees. The subordinate officials accept the word of the ignorant rayot that these trees interfere with productive cultivation, whilst the latter is short-sighted enough not to see that it is the presence of these trees that has led to the formation of the not overthick layer of clay in the rocky country wherein he is living The trees also yield more in the way of money value than does the land which is said to be injured by them. There is also plenty of Kher (Acacia Catechu) but here too the Catechu makers give very great trouble to the forest Department by resorting to an indiscriminate destruction of the trees. In the Eastern villages of the State Rusa Oil Grass (Geranium grass or ginger grass) is to be found in quantities enough for a Contractor to take up its manufacture. It seems that before the war the oil was exported mostly to France.

21. About the Minerals, it may be said that we possess deposits of excellent manganese and some lead too. But no proper survey of the State's resources in this direction has as yet been made. The manganese mines have been let out to a big English Firm of high standing and reputation.

22. *The People.* It is sad to see that the indigenous population consists of Bhils, Kolis, Bhilalas and Naiks only. During recent years some Kanbis and Patidars have settled down in the Karali Taluka and in a few villages in the other Talukas. These too may be now said to be permanently settled in the State, though one cannot be sure that they will not run away if two or three adverse seasons should follow each other in succession. In the larger towns there is a large number of Makranis and other foreign mercenaries. They are now all born here and bred up here, but cannot be counted upon to stay here permanently. The Boras, Banias, Brahmans and Marwaris are outsiders, who though they have built houses here and stay on here for business or service, have yet all their social connections outside the State. The Banias generally go away for four or five months in the year. I notice all this as there is a good deal of confusion in these circumstances as to who are our subjects and who not for various purposes.

23. The Patidars are reputed to be good cultivators, though the agricultural experts of the present day say that their methods are wasteful and harmful. But the "darker" people are very backward as cultivators.

Their terrible penchant for drink seems to be at the bottom of all this mischief; on the slightest pretence they will drink and dance through the greater part of the night. Though meek and mild, they are a lazy lot. They cannot be easily induced to send their children to the schools where education is free and scholarships are granted to the deserving.

24. The land these people have to live in, is productive enough for the most part. A small portion in the East and in the North only is hilly soil. But even their good tillage by a better class of men may yield good results.

25. *Administrative Divisions.* For the purposes of Revenue Administration, the State has been divided into four Talukas namely—

(1) Chhota Udepur with the sub-division of Tejgadh.
(2) Jabugam.
(3) Kawant.
(4) Karali.

26. Each of these Talukas is under a Thandar who is also a Magistrate. The Sub-Thana of Tejgadh is under a Sub-Thandar who also is a Magistrate. The Kawant and Jabugam Thandars have Circle Inspectors to help them in their work. There is a Revenue Surveyor who is expected to help in all sorts of revenue inspection work throughout the State.

27. *Village Officers.* There is a Patel or Village Headman for each village whether unalienated or alienated. He should be the real Manager, but his illiteracy leaves the real management with the accountant or Talati. There are no hereditary patels. Their remuneration is mostly in cash; but some patels are allowed to till occupancy lands and pay themselves their cash allowance by retaining a proportionate part of the survey assessment; but all along on the express understanding that this does not make the land service land. Owing to the small size of the villages there is only one patel doing the revenue and the police work. But in the Karali Taluka there are more than one and two patels in some villages which have not any great population. As opportunities offer themselves, one patel alone will be retained in these villages too. The patels take a pride in their work and do good service on the whole and deserve good consideration too.

28. *Accountants.* There are 51 Talatis or Village Accountants. This means about 8 villages on an average to each Talati. Considering the small size of most of these villages and their very sparse population, this is not an inadequate provision. These people do only purely revenue work and have not to help the patels in any police work.

29. *Villages.* There are 412 unalienated and 148 alienated villages (including the Wagach Estate). The aborigines have not their villages on one fixed separate village site. Each man builds his hut close to his fields just as it may suit his convenience. But still the village with its lands is an

easily determinable thing. The number of villages with a population of less than 200 persons is about 300 whilst those having between 200 and 500 is about 175. So some three hundred and seventy-five villages have very small populations.

30. *Character of the Soil.* As has been said already, the soil is good in the greater part of the State. Sugar cane used to be grown in Jabugam when I first came here eight years ago. But the labor difficulty is a great hitch. Gram and other pulses are grown in large quantities in Panwar and on the Kadwal side. The land in Karali, Jabugam and the greater part of Tejgadh and Udepur is called Rasti land; in Panwad a great part is Rani or jungle land, and in Kawant it is entirely Rani.

31. *Units of measurement.* The acre divided into 40 gunthas is the unit of measurement adopted here. Each guntha is equal to 121 square yards and is further subdivided into 16 annas. The Koombha is now going out of use; though in dealing with former records, we have yet to consider it. Many years ago it had been officially declared to be equal to two acres and fourteen gunthas.

32. The lands in all the unalienated villages have been surveyed and a settlement arrived at on the model of that obtaining in the British Districts, except in six hilly villages where the soil is so poor that the cultivators take up a new plot almost every year, thus giving the old one rest and time for recuperation. Some of the holders of alienated villages too have applied for their villages being surveyed and settled on the same lines.

33. *Survey Establishment.* Mr. Laxman Gabaji, as Survey Superintendent, has been in charge of the Department for many years. He is a very experienced and hardworking man, who has served in the British Survey Department, as well as some other Native States.

34. *Survey Works.* In the year under report original survey work was done in 51 villages, over 1,786 fields with an area of about 6,959 acres. Some of these villages seem to be alienated villages. In the remaining villages the Survey Settlement had been introduced long ago, but large areas were left unsurveyed as unassessed waste. Suitable plots out of these are now being picked out and surveyed and classified for the first time. This is likely to cause a confusion in the application of Section 107, Land Revenue Code, to these areas.

35. In 19 villages of Jabugam Taluka measured as above classification work was completed in fifteen villages only. But as a counterpoise three big villages measured in the previous year had classification work done in this year in this Taluka In Karali Taluka, classification work was done in all villages save two, where stray plots had to be measured as above. In Udepur Taluka all such lands measured were also duly classified. In Kawant too only a small portion was left unclassified out of such lands. As some of these villages are alienated villages, it is difficult to find out whether the land

thus measured for the first time was land left unassessed at the original settlement.

36. The total amount of original classification work done is 13,904 acres in 4,388 fields, out of which 5,579 acres formed part of the alienated Kadwal villages.

37. *Revision Survey.* The Survey Department appears to have done also very heavy revision work this year in 43 villages covering 8,649 fields with 26,848 acres. Wherever necessary or advisable, they had to do fresh measurement work in this revision. Traverse Survey of four villages also was completed. The work on the whole reflects credit on the officer as well as the men of the Department.

38. *Cost.* The total cost of the Department has been Rs. 4,884 as against 5,931 in the previous year and Rs. 8,811 in the year before that.

39. The details may be uninteresting, but as this report is also to be a survey of the year's work, it is necessary to consider them.

40. *Boundary Marks.* The work of looking after the marks is of course entrusted to the Talatis. But it cannot be said they do it well. They are under the control of two Circle Inspectors and one Revenue Surveyor. The latter is a well trained surveyor and specially looks after the boundaries on our frontiers.

41. *Area under Cultivation.*—There is a steady progress in the cultivation of land. The following table showing the areas under tillage during the last few years will give some idea of this increase :—

Year	Acres.
1912-13	1 36,673
1913-14	1,37,587
1914-15	1,41,048
1915-16	1,49,845
1916-17	1,62,063
1917-18	1,42,707
1918-19	1,67,770
1919-20	1,79,383

42. It must be observed that during all these years noted above no large farm of land or any large grant on special terms had been made. The increase is the natural result of good settled administration. The area 1,79,383 in the year under report is all the more noticeable as owing to the deranged cotton market it had been feared that there would be a deficit in the areas under all sorts of crops.

43. *New Settlers.* The adverse tide in respect of new comers still continues. This year the number of those who came and settled in this State was 159 families (33 agriculturists, 126 non-agriculturists) as against 140 in the preceding year (17 agriculturists and 123 non-agriculturists). There is

an increase of 19 over last year's figure. But those who emigrated this year from this State numbered 205 families (73 agriculturists, 132 non-agriculturists) as against 180 last year (62 agriculturists, 118 non-agriculturists), or 25 more emigrated this year than in last year. This year our loss is 46, last year it was 40. This has now gone on for many years and the revenue officer ought to be able to find the causes that lead to these bad results. Our land assessment is not heavy; and every other consideration is given to the welfare of the ryot.

44. *Land Revenue: Realisation.* The income under the head of land revenue as shown in Appendix XXII had been Rs. 3,98,572, as against Rs. 4,27,794 shown last year.

45. *The working of the Revenue Department.* The number of registered occupants was 15,766, as against 15,669 in 1918-19 and 15,264 in 1917-18, showing an increase of 202 within two years.

46. These registered occupants occupy the position assigned to them in the Bombay Land Revenue Code prior to its amendment by Bombay Act IV of 1913. The Code has been adapted here and is in force, but the amendments made in 1913 have not been introduced here. There is no record of Rights here; and hence altering the old system is full of risks. The State was under British Administration for some eleven years and the Agency officials introduced the British procedure, forms and registers as far as possible; and since then nothing has been detracted from the system then introduced. Rules have been made also for the protection of the ryot, and transfers of his land by him in consideration of past debts is forbidden unless the Revenue authorities after an examination of accounts and all other circumstances find the transaction a fair one and fit to be sanctioned. The restricted tenure introduced by Bombay Act VI of 1901, has not as yet been given to anyone. There is no unsettled village now to which Section 73 A of the Code can be applied. But there are many tracts which can perhaps yet be brought under this proviso of the law, as they are yet unassessed. The revenue officials must consider this question. They must also see if the proviso to Section 68 can be utilised in any case.

47. *Coercive Measures.* The number of notices of demand issued in the year under report was 1,382 as against 1,186 in 1918-19, and 984 in the year before that. It may be stated here that notices are issued immediately the fixed date is passed and hence their number does not convey any important information as regards the condition of the defaulters. Active steps had to be taken in only 13 cases, whereas last year this class numbered only 7, and nil in the year before that. It is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for this increase.

48. For the present the times for the payment of the assessments are the first half of January and the first half of April.

49. Local fund cess is levied at the rate of one anna for each rupee of the assessment. It is imposed upon some of the alienated villages too. Much more of course is spent upon education and medical relief than the amount of this cess every year.

50. *Tagavi.* Though last year Rs. 18,685 had to be given out in Tagavi, this year no one has taken out any grant. The reason is perhaps to be found in the bad rainfall of 1918.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

51. *Rainfall.* This year the amount was 57·14 inches as against 14·82 inches in the previous year and 71·70 inches in the year preceding that. The wettest months were July with 15·36 inches and August with 23·50 inches. The average of the preceding five years was 45·99. This excess of rain did harm in some places.

52. *Classification of Crops.* The areas under various crops are shown below :–

	Crop.	Acreage in 1918–19.	Acreage in 1919–20.
1.	Bajri	3827	5632
2.	Dangar Rice	23971	25589
3.	Maize	14817	14492
4.	Jowar	15825	13439
5.	Bavto	1827	1367
6.	Gram	2461	5412
7.	Tuver	5860	7698
8.	Tal (sesamum)	589	565
9.	Cotton	31750	33313
10.	Castor Oil Plants	526	1910
11.	Math	6405	5385
12.	Arad	4203	3914
13.	Kodra	10834	11049
14.	Samel	6349	7980
15.	Chola	172	343
16.	Sarsav (Rapeseed)	...	35
17.	Kultia	147	156
18.	Wheat	...	10
19.	Miscellaneous	13114	2904
	Total	1,42,683	1,41,148

53. The following table will be found worth consideration :—

Year.	Area under cultivation, Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.
1912–13	1,36,674	12363	
1913–14	1,37,587	912	
1914–15	1,41,047	3460	
1915–16	1,49,845	8798	
1916–17	1,62,064	12219	
1917–18	1,42,707		19357
1918–19	1,42,683		24
1919–20	1,41,148		1535

54. The returns give the figures for the whole State, so I cannot ascertain which taluka has suffered most; but the Revenue Department must face this unpleasant position and find out an explanation which may help us in devising appropriate remedies for it. The largest decrease took place in 1916–17 when it cannot be ascribed to shortage of rainfall.

55. *Cotton Cultivation.* Cotton is an important agricultural commodity everywhere; but in this State it has a special interest for us. A few years ago, there was no cotton grown in this State. Now nearly one-fourth (strictly speaking 23·6 per cent.) of the area under tillage is sown with cotton. The results have been very interesting and instructive. The Koli or aboriginal cultivator of this place was little better than the Bhil formerly. Now on the Panwar side these Kolis have been building for themselves good houses with iron sheet roofs, and on the Jabugam side they have reduced their drinking bill seriously, purely out of the sense of respectability that material prosperity has engendered in them. Those who swear by the formula that school education is the only panacea for all social evils, may well ponder over the facts noted above.

56. The total area under cotton this year is 33,313 acres as against 31,750 acres in the previous year. The highest acreage (34,939 acres) was in 1913–14. This has never been attained since then, in spite of the phenomenal prices that have been obtaining in the years before last year. In all talukas except Karali, there has been a gratifying increase in the area under cotton. In Karali the area this year is 9,339 acres as against 12,500 acres last year. The Revenue authorities will consider this decrease and try to find out its cause. The taluka is full of Patidars who are good fearless cultivators. Perhaps the disturbed market in cotton is accountable for this.

57. Most of the restrictions imposed during the war on the movements of grain and other articles were removed during this year.

58. *Export and Import.* The following table relates to the export and import of goods from and into the State; but it is not exhaustive.

Articles.	Imports.				Exports.				
	1918-19		1919-20		1918-19		1919-20		
	Maunds	Value Rs.	Maunds	Value Rs.	Maunds	Duty levied Rs.	Maunds	Duty levied Rs.	
Grains, &c.	11,014	28,958	41,108	1,25,126	13,174	34,970	5,374	5.384	
Cotton	23,310	4,000	6,464	5,000	3,36,700	50,362	1,57,970	23,596	
Cotton seeds	1,291	760	3,284	4,000	1,964	5,000	1,836	20,000	
Tobacco	206	3,409	420	5,350	30	600	236	3,732	value
Cloth	274	22,488	89	93,708	19	475	10	300	,,
Oil	75	1,150	320	5,045	397	63	286	51	,,
Sesamum Seeds	...	...	832	15,004	5,198	770	2,876	471	
Ghee	15	605	96	2,640	468	398	268	520	
Wheat	145	705	4,750	22,291	...	...	...	...	
Spices Drugs &c.	3,162	2,239	5,729	54,005	779	2,716	20,027	1,548	
Mowra Flowers	...	...	...	...	1,92,876	27,153	1,34,344	18,218	
Mowra seeds	...	...	...	...	20,100	3,202	6,121	966	
Honey	...	...	...	...	337	238	39	24	
Gums	...	...	...	...	6,390	2,663	3,305	1,369	
Castor oil seeds	...	...	...	...	6,888	951	1,240	174	
Lac	...	...	...	...	8,101	11,968	8,820	12,864	
Charcoal	...	...	160	126	65	527	107&422 cart load	861	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	216 carts.	486	206 carts.	206	not included in the contractor's export.
Timber fuel, &c.	...	...	...	...	776cart loads.	1,833	544 carts.	649	
						Values in Rs.		Values in Rs.	
Salt	...	...	10,002	14,097	...	...	2,216	2,693	
Grains	...	...	...	...	13,174	34,970	...	...	
Cotton pressed Bales	...	...	...	...	10987No	23,07,276	1,077No.	50,000	
Hay	...	...	...	...	1,236	1,510	3,592	7,810	
Dry leaves	...	...	...	...	10,545	9,491	11,731	15,212	
Oil cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,884	1,715	
Bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	405	
Washers of leather	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	4,671	
Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	928	
Animals	6,148No.	2,81,489	3933 No.	2,10,589	...	...	1,763No.	1,511	duty.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	268 No.	2,385	value.

59. It may be stated that no import duty is levied on any article. Suitable arrangements have been made to facilitate the bringing in of outside cotton to be ginned in the State and for its being taken out of the State again. There was, it seems, a boom in lac. But it is rather speculative. The people are so addicted to their old methods, that it is difficult to do anything to increase the production of this commodity. The export of bones and of oil cakes is not desirable. Both can be used as manures; whilst oil cakes serve also as cattle food. The revenue officials must see if the people can be impressed with this idea. Against 3,933 animals brought in to the State, 2,031 appear to have left the State; and so only 1,902 remain here. This will have to be noticed again.

60. *Trade Prospects.* There is every hope for an expansion of the trade in timber and cotton as soon as we return to normal conditions. The advent of the railway appears to have helped us much in this respect.

61. The tola in use here is the tola of 180 grains in use in the British Districts. The seer consists of forty such tolas, and the maund of forty seers; and a Kalsi consists of 16 maunds. This is simple enough. But the

railway has come in here with its own seers and maunds and tons; and we have to deal with Bombay regarding grains and clothes &c.; and Bombay has got its own peculiar weights. The same remarks will apply to measures of capacity which cannot easily be abrogated as the ignorant ryots stick to them and will not agree to anything else. The resulting confusion can be easily understood. The ryot suffers much through it, and it is to be heartily wished that something may be done to standardise these weights and measures throughout India.

62. *Inland Customs.* In order to help our people and traders the import duties have been abolished since 1916; but the state of our finances does not allow of any tampering with the export duties. The chief items are mowra seeds and flowers and cotton and these are not likely to hamper trade much.

63. *Prices of Food Stuffs.* The Appendix No. XVIII has some encouraging features. The prices of the articles used by the generality of the people have gone down very perceptibly. These people do not use wheat much, but Jowari is their chief food. Jowar and Kodra have gone down by 50 per cent. and over.

64. *Industrial Conditions.* Skilled workmen belonging to this State are very few indeed. Bricklayers, carpenters, washermen and even tailors have all come from outside and settled here. There are some indigenous blacksmiths and carpenters, but their work is not of a superior sort.

65. The labourers here get very good wages; but they do not much care for the same during the toddy season. Then they get an easy cheap living upon this juice mixed with some grain. Their chief occupation are agricultural work and tree felling and collecting forest produce. Even these labourers have to be brought from outside occasionally.

66. The cotton ginnery at Dhokalia and the Cotton Press there, mentioned in former reports, are doing well. A second ginning factory at Jetpur has been completed now and will be working during the next year. There is also a small Saw Mill at Chhota Udepur.

67. The condition of the people considering their extreme ignorance, is good enough. The main bulk consists of Kolis, Bhils, Naikras and Dhankas, all of them belonging to the aboriginal class. Excepting the Naikras they are very mild and peaceful and law-abiding. The Naikras were formerly a terror in this part of the country; but they have become a good deal toned down now.

68. The money lender's hand lies heavy on all these people. The Patidar ryot, though indebted to the Bania, is still well able to protect himself. But these aboriginal people, innocent of arithmetic, are entirely at the mercy of the usurer. For many years past rules have been promulgated against the sale of agricultural cattle, and against the transfer, without official sanction,

of land occupancies in payment of debts. It is in contemplation to take further steps for their benefit till such time as they may become fit by education and training, to start and to enjoy the full benefit of co-operative institutions.

69. But the prospects all around are cheerful. Even these lowly people are being benefitted by the progress that, through the grace of Providence, is pervading the world all around them. The increasing wealth of the country is sure to enable the people to rise higher materially and morally to fulfil the destiny divinely purposed for them.

FOREST.

70. *Administration.* The Forest Department was throughout the year under the superintendence of Kumar Saheb Raisinhji, the Police Superintendent, who took a great interest in its working.

71. The rules for working the Department and for the conduct of the public were borrowed from those in force in the adjoining British Districts. Some new ones added during the war will be considered now with a view to their repeal.

72. The sudden closing of the war has hit our traders rather badly. But the full effects of the depression were not felt in this year.

73. *Area.* The forests are reported to cover about 225 square miles. A revised survey is in progress to ascertain the exact area as well as to carefully and conveniently demarcate the boundaries of the blocks.

74. *Revenue.* The total income of the Department during the year as shown in details in the Treasury Return No. 22 was Rs. 2,81,622. This is the highest figure during the last five years as will be seen below :–

1914-15	... ...	Rs. 1,43,173
1915-16	... ...	„ 1,89,650
1916-17	... ...	„ 1,34,830
1917-18	... ...	„ 1,82,578
1918-19	... ...	„ 2,37,456
1919-20	... ...	„ 2,81,622

This increase is owing to the falling due in this year of the instalments due for the sales in the previous years.

75. *Expenses.* The Treasury accounts show the expenses in this department during the year in question to have amounted to Rs. 9,499 as against Rs. 7,619 in the preceding year and Rs. 7,855 in the year before that.

EXCISE.

76. *Motle of Administration.* The manufacture and the sale of country liquor in this State are farmed out to a respectable contractor who has been doing business here since many years and is practically domiciled here. The system is what is called a Minimum Guarantee System; it was in force in

the whole of the Bombay Presidency before what is called the Madras System was adopted there. This latter system is entirely unsuited to our circumstances; and it leads to either cutthroat competition or else to the creation of a very undesirable, impolite and risky institution of vested interests which gave so much trouble in England even to so powerful a minister as Mr. Gladstone.

77. The department is practically under the supervision of the Huzur Office. There are two inspectors, and 13 Abkari Constables all under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police. The total cost of the establishment has been Rs. 1,969. The Contractor maintains also private inspectors of his own who are invested by the State with various powers under the Abkari Act. Only three cases under the Abkari Act, and no case under the Opium Act are reported in the Magisterial Returns. This may be perhaps attributable to the fact that the people have full faith in the State Distillery liquor regarding its purity. But what is the reason for there being no case under the other Act?

78. In the first half of 1919 the price of Mowra flowers rose to an unprecedented pitch on account of the failure of the mowra crop over a very great tract of country. Indeed in Central India and in Rajputana, it is said, many distilleries had to be closed, as no mowras could be had at any price. The contractor here too would have been ruined. But in accordance with the plan followed in Central India and other places and sanctioned by a conference at Indore after June 1919 to which we had sent a delegate, the selling price was raised here with the consent of the contractor to help him.

79. *Liquor Consumed.* The quantities issued from the Central Distillery are given below together with the duties realised:—

Year.	60 under proof Gallons.	25 under proof Gallons.	Total Gallons.	Total duty.
1913-14...	.....	.....	.....	64,696
1914-15...	.....	.....	.....	60,568
1915-16...	.....	.....	.....	57,148
1916-17...	.....	.....	.....	75,390
1917-18...	1,73,501	31,030	2,04,531	88,335
1918-19...	2,21,807	38,916	2,60,723	1,11,411
1919-20...	1,60,426	26,500	1,86,926	1,21,273

80. It will be seen that the duty raised is more than double of what it was five years ago but that the quantity issued is much less than what it was three years ago. Considering the habits and the character of these indigenous tribes it is a dangerous experiment to try to go on extracting as much money out of them as possible under the idea of encouraging temperance.

81. *Toddy.* The license fee for tapping each toddy tree is only three annas. The number of such trees would be nearly a hundred thousand. This ought to act as a counterblast to the use of the distilled liquor; but

then even this toddy drinking goes on the whole day to such an extent that a man is rendered unfit for work. A most mischievous customary right is claimed about these trees. A toddy tree may stand in one man's field and another may have the right to tap it. The owner of the field is prevented from enclosing his field and the tapper comes in at any time and throws down a lot of rubbish into the field, and if the trees are numerous and not much apart, the owner is put to great trouble in clearing his land. It is strange that this nuisance was not noticed before. It is proposed now to see if it cannot be remedied.

82. *Intoxicating Drugs.* Opium, Bhang and Ganja are sold by the State through its servants who are paid a certain commission for the work. None of the plants yielding these drugs is allowed to be grown in this State. In respect of Bhang and Ganja a large remission of duty is given to us by the British Authorities when we import these drugs from British India and a substantial sum is granted to us in respect of opium too. In return we carefully regulate our selling prices so as not to clash with those around us. The large number of pilgrims passing through the State on their way to Hamph is responsible for the use of Bhang and Ganja. Opium sales realised Rs. 8,125 to the State and Bhang and Ganja Rs. 2,284.

PUBLIC WORKS.

83. *Staff.* Mr. Ishvarbhai B. Patel continued to work as State Engineer. He is in charge of the roads and all the public buildings. He has been in service since about 1912 and is an experienced and careful man. The Electric Department, the Water works and the telephone system are in charge of Mr. Ganesh G. Joshi, who was trained up in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and is an expert in decorative lighting; and general Electric Engineering. Both are capable men in their lines of work.

84. *Expense.* The total expenditure in the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,82,508 as against Rs. 1,40,331 in the previous year. Out of this sum Rs. 1,23,125 were for original works, and Rs. 23,988 on carrying on famine works undertaken during the scarcity days of 1918. The State is building small rooms to relieve the distress caused by high rents due to scarcity of buildings. A road is being built between Udepur town and Hampheshwar, passing through the towns of Panwar and Kawant. A survey is in progress for a road from Udepur town to the borders of Ali Rajpur. These roads are meant for the benefit of the traffic coming to the Udepur railway station.

85. The expenditure, under the head of Electrical charges in Appendix XXII, is Rs. 26,313 as against Rs. 24,833 in the preceding year.

86. The telephone srevice between Udepur town and some of the taluka towns has proved of very great use and benefit. The water works at Udepur are also of great use.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

87. Though the financial year of the State begins from the 1st of August, the figures for this report are specially made up for twelve months up to the 31st March. The former practice of using the financial year's figures for a report coming up to the 31st March, has been discontinued, as the report was practically useless when drawn up on those lines.

88. *Establishment.* Very little remains to be added about revenue matters to what has been already said in the two preceding chapters. Mr. Chimanlal M. Gandhi has been the Chief Revenue Officer since 25-6-1919. Before that Mr. Maganlal C. Desai was the Head of the Revenue Department. Mr. Desai was in June 1919 appointed personal assistant in the Huzur Office. Both of them are good officers and deserve credit for their work. The Revenue Officer is also the District Magistrate and District Judge and President of the Town Municipality. He also supervises the work of the Record office and of the land customs.

89. Appendix XXII gives full details about the incomings and outgoings of the treasury.

90. Regarding coinage we proceed exactly as we would in the British Districts. Since many years (I think it was since the Agency began to administer the State on account of the minority of the present Ruler,) this State has stopped having its own mint; and British Indian gold, silver and copper coin and currency notes are used as legal tender here. The money dealer occasionally makes charges for discount on gold coins and currency notes; but the evil is not of any great extent and can hardly be safely interfered with, whilst the benefits of a uniform currency are too great to be forgotten in sight of a mere sentiment in favour of an indigenous mintage.

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION AND LEGISLATION.

91. *Law followed.* The second Appendix of this Report shows the chief enactments in force here. There is an old order of about 1881 that in all matters not provided for expressly in Chhota Udepur, the law for the time being in force in the adjoining British Districts should be followed as far as possible.

92. *Military Force.* There is no regular Military Force in this State in the strict sense of the term. The return, Appendix III, does no doubt show 4 unserviceable and 3 serviceable guns. But the latter are only for firing salutes on ceremonial occasions. No gunners are employed, but any body who can manage to fire the guns off is employed on these occasions.

93. *The Police.* This force is composed of the regular police, the Abkari Police, the Foot Guards and the Mounted Guards. The Foot Guards

supply parties for watching the Palace, the Jail, the Treasury, and other public buildings. The mounted guards are employed for the greater part of their time on escort duty and as messengers. During the year under report the Guards were under the control of Mr. Dosabhai Deesawala who was also in charge of the Stable Department and the Tent Department and the furniture Stores. He is an intelligent man and an experienced officer.

94. *The Regular Police.* There are 190 foot police and 9 mounted orderlies. The total cost on their account is Rs. 40,699. The officers, including the Superintendent, the Inspector, and the six Sub-Inspectors and the clerical establishment, number 25 men, and the cost for salary amounts to Rs. 10,150. The number of police stations including the Railway Police Station is 8. This is intended to give facilities to the public and to lead to better investigation. Great difficulty is felt in obtaining recruits for the police, though the salaries offered are very high comparatively. The reason is that as labourers people earn very high wages with an easy life.

95. We have got one police constable for every 546.8 persons of our population. This is a good ratio looking to the very mild character of the people here. Were it not for the bordering populations the force could be reduced somewhat.

96. *Arms.* The police have got only muzzle-loaders. This is rather undesirable. It would be highly useful to get breech-loaders for them.

97. Care is taken to have them duly drilled, but the large number of outposts requires a big number of men to be kept in the District; and then many have various miscellaneous duties. So the attendance at the Sadar Station is rather poor, and without a goodly number in attendance, drill instruction is rather a disheartening work.

98. *Discipline.* Perhaps special attention has been paid this year to the conduct of the members of this force. Appendix IV shows that eight policemen were dismissed this year as against seven last year, and 87 were punished with fine or degradation or suspension as against 64 last year; whilst 4 were punished by the courts in the previous year; there was no such case this year. This departmental supervision is sure to do good by raising the tone of the force.

99. *Literary.* Only 84 persons, or less than half of the force, are entered as able to read and write. This is less than last year's figure.

100. *The work done by the Police.* Appendix V shows that 208 cases were reported to the police in this year 1919-20 as against 200 in 1918-19 and 164 in 1917-18. The Police Superintendent attributes this increase to the increased facilities now available for making complaints through the addition of two police stations. The three newly created stations are in Rangpoor, and Kadwal and the Railway police. Nine cases were reported to the railway police of which only two were detected. Ten cases were reported to the

Kadwal Foujdar, of which six were detected, and 47 cases were reported at Rangpoor, of which 15 remained undetected. The proportion of undetected is about one-third all along. Of the total number (208) reported about 77 remained undetected; that means 37 per cent. Last year this percentage was 28 and in the year before it, it was 46·3.

101. *Work in the Courts.* The number of persons arrested in these cases was 223, out of which 221 were sent up for trial. The number convicted was 173, whilst 46 were acquitted or discharged; out of these 46 some 32 were cases of compromise and only in 18 cases was the offence held not proved. This gives a percentage of 77·5 for convictions on number arrested.

102. *Work regarding Stolen Property.* The figures for the whole State are shown in Appendix VI. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 5,739 this year as against Rs. 13,804 in the preceding year and Rs. 12,233 in the year before that. There is a reduction by 58 per cent. since last year. The value of the property recovered this year was Rs. 2,435 as against Rs. 9,238 last year and Rs 2,722 in the year before that. The percentage of recovery over the value stolen this year is 42·2 as against 66·8 last year. The work done is creditable enough when we consider the conditions under which the police have to work.

103. *Violent Crime.* There were two cases of murder and five of the lesser homicide as against 4 and 3 respectively in the previous year. There were two robberies and five dacoities and three cases of robbery with murder. It is difficult to say how this compares with other places. But one would wish that the list were much reduced.

104. *Abkari Police.* The Police Superintendent is in charge of the two Inspectors and 13 men in this force. These men are ably assisted by the private servants of the liquor farmer.

105. *Abkari Offences.* It has been already stated that there were only three cases under the Act. This seems rather suspicious. It must be remembered that the wild hilly nature of the country renders it difficult and dangerous to attempt to come to grips with illicit distillers. But on the other hand it must also be kept in mind that strong inducements have been placed before the people to use the Abkari farmer's liquor by having that liquor prepared without being touched by anyone's hands. Moreover the price though high enough, is not yet so high as to induce reasonably-minded men to incur the risks and trouble of resorting to illicit distillation. The matter is one that requires to be carefully watched.

106. There is no restraint upon the business of collecting and keeping and selling Mowra flowers. If it be true that the offences have actually gone down as low as stated in the preceding paragraph, then, of course nothing need be thought about the privileges thus granted.

107. The Bombay Abkari Act and the Indian Opium Act and the British District Police Act are in force here together with some special rules.

108. The Police Superintendent Kumar Saheb Raisinhji takes an intelligent interest in his work and the force is benefited by it.

109. *Village Police.* There are no hereditary vatandar village headmen here. But in many cases the son of a deceased patel is appointed to succeed him, but on the express stipulation that the appointment gives no hereditary rights and is dependent upon the will of the Darbar Shri. The same person is appointed to officiate as Revenue and Police patel, but in the Karali Taluka, even in small villages, there are more than one patel or even three patels. Steps are being taken to remedy this. The patels are mostly illiterate, but they take a pride in their work which they do well enough. Most of them are remunerated by being allowed to deduct their stipends from the land assessment they may have to pay.

JUDICIAL.

110. *The Huzur Court.* The Huzur Court presided over by the Rajaji Saheb assisted by the Dewan stands in the place of the Local Government, the High Court, the District Court and the Session Court of the British Districts in respect of all civil and criminal matters.

111. *The Assistant Sessions Judge.* The Dewan is for the present invested with the powers of an assistant Sessions Judge in criminal matters.

112. *The District Magistrate and District Judge.* The Revenue Officer is ex-officio District Magistrate in criminal matters and District Judge in civil matters. As District Magistrate, he exercises supervision over all the subordinate Magistrates and looks after the statistics of the Criminal Court and has the control of the village police patels, who however cannot be appointed or dismissed except after reference to the Huzur Office.

113. As Civil Judge, he has original jurisdiction in all suits exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value, and appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish are to be received and decided by him.

114. *The Nyayadhish.* The Nyayadhish is a First Class Magistrate for the whole State. In civil matters he has original jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. He is invested with jurisdiction under Bombay Regulation VII of 1917 where the property does not exceed Rs. 50 in value. The District Judge has jurisdiction under that Regulation in all other cases.

115. *Other Magistrates.* All the five Thandars are invested with magisterial powers, three of them with Second Class powers and two with third class powers, of these latter two, the one at Tejgadh has been empowered to try cases within his competence and occurring on the railway lands within his limits. The other third class magistrate has not as yet been invested with powers under Section 190, Criminal Procedure Code.

116. The work dealt with by the various courts can be seen in Appendix VIII and may be summarised as below as regards the number of cases dealt with by each court—

Court.	Last year's Balance.	Received during 1919-20.	Total.	How disposed of.		
				Decided.	Committed to the Sessions.	Balance at the end of the year.
Shri Huzur Court ...	...	4	4	3	...	1
Assistant Sessions Judge...	...	5	5	3	...	2
District Magistrate...	...	1	1	1	...	...
First Class	37	152	189	140	9	40
Jabugam 2nd Class Magistrate... ...	1	18	19	14	...	5
Karali 2nd Class Magistrate	...	12	12	9	...	3
Udepur 2nd Class Magistrate	1	68	69	57	...	12
Total ...	39	260	299	227	9	63

117. We have already noticed the volume of crime with violence. We may here further note the undesirably large number of offences, namely 22 under Sections 363 to 374 (kidnapping, abducting, etc.). The number of thefts alone is 41 only; not very bad that. Thirty-seven cases under Section 500 I. P. Code (Libel and Slander) indicate a rather quarrelsome community, which however the people are not in reality.

118. *Offences against other laws.* The following classification of offences shows the nature of the laws infringed—

Law.	Year 1917-18.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1919-20.
Indian Penal Code	180	196	233
Abkari Act	32	20	3
Forest Act	...	5	...
Cattle Trespass Act	12	7	4
Gambling Act	2	4	2
District Police Act	10	1	6
Opium Act	...	...	...
Arms Act	2	...	1
Shikar Rules...	1	...	3
Total	239	233	252

The entire absence of offences against the Opium Act claims attention. The Forest Department seems disinclined to resort to Courts of law. The number of cognisable cases was 182.

119. *Number of persons tried.* Appendix VII shows the number of accused persons brought up before the Court together with the class of

offence charged against those persons; whilst Appendix VIII gives the number of persons dealt with by each Court.

	This year.	Last year.
Persons left for trial at the end of last year	63	43
Persons brought up this year	476	398
Total of persons dealt with	539	441
Disposed of	435	378
Left over at the end of the year ...	104	63

It will be seen that decidedly better work was done this year than last year.

120. *Appeals.* There was only one criminal appeal in this year; it was pending at the close of the year. The disinclination of people to resort to appeals civil or criminal, deserves to be inquired into. Perhaps they do not like to be knocked about; or perhaps, they find the courts too costly. Practically there are no court fees in criminal matters and arrangements have been made for the subsistence bonus to be paid to witnesses. So the courts of first instance are not eschewed so much as the appellate courts.

121. *Extradition Statistics.* The following tables give the information usually supplied under this head—

Surrenders by this State.

To which State.	No. of persons sent.	No. convicted.	No. not convicted.	Pending.	Remarks.
Ali Rajpur ...	3	3	...	...	Sections, 392, 392–109 & 414 I. P. C.
Ali Rajpur ...	1	1	...	...	Sec. 409 I. P. C.
Kathiwara	7	4	3	...	Sec. 325 I. P. C.
Baroda	1	...	...	...	Sec. 224 I. P. C. Result not known.
Jambughoda ...	1	...	...	...	I. P. C. 379 Result not known.

Surrenders to this State.

By and From.	Number received.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Ali Rajpur ...	2	2	...	...	Sec. 324 I. P. C.
,,	1	1	...	...	Sec. 324 I. P. C.
,,	1	1	...	...	Sec. 379 I. P. C.
,,	2	...	...	2	Sec. 394 I. P. C.
Gad	1	...	...	1	Sec. 379 I. P. C.
Kathiwara ...	1	...	...	1	Sec. 302 I. P. C. Committed to the Sessions.
Jambughoda ...	1	1	...	...	Sec. 380-457 I.P.C.

122. A strict compliance with the procedure laid down in the laws adopted here is being insisted upon; and there is no doubt that the state of the country is steadily improving in spite of the hard times through which all have been passing recently.

123. The number of accidental or unnatural deaths is given below:—

Deaths from.	Last year.	This year.
Suicide	3	1
Snake bites	23	13
Drowning	6	7
Falling from trees	10	14
Wild animals...	...	1
Miscellaneous causes	7	7
Total ...	47	43

Falling from trees sounds strange. It refers mostly to falls from toddy palms whilst climbing up to tap the trees. It is rarely that the tree snaps, or the ladder bamboo gives way. It is generally the tapper who, with too much toddy in his head, slips and lets go his foot-hold or hand-grip.

CIVIL WORK.

124. *Civil Courts proper.* There is the Huzur Court which exercises the functions of the High Court under the Civil Procedure Code. Next is the District Judge's Court, the powers of which are for the present vested in the Chief Revenue Officer. Next comes the Court of the Nyayadhish, who is also a First Class Magistrate. His jurisdiction extends to all sorts of civil suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value, whilst the District Judge has jurisdiction in all suits exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

125. The Thandars are invested with summary powers to restore possessions and to issue injunctions, on the lines of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act of British India. These thandars also entertain rent suits under the Land Revenue Code.

126. *Civil Work.* There were 68 suits left as a balance at the end of the previous year, and 83 new suits were filed during this year, the total being 151 ; out of these 103 were disposed of in this year, leaving a balance of 48 only as against 68, the balance at the end of the previous year. This was a substantial gain, and considering that the Nyayadhish has a very heavy criminal list to attend to, it is creditable too.

127. The numbers have been 178, 103, 61 and 83 in each of the last four years respectively. The value of the two suits in the District Court was Rs. 10,308. The value of the suits filed in the Nyayadhish Court was Rs. 13,335 or an average value of Rs. 196 for each suit. Only one suit related to land and 73 related to money dealings.

128. *How disposed of.* Of the 103 cases disposed of during the year, 45 are said to have been struck off the file. This perhaps means dismissed for default of appearance, or of taking some steps needed for the progress of the suit. Add to this 23 cases decided ex-parte and we have 68 cases going away with ease to the Court ; of the remaining 34 cases, 18 are said to have been "Admitted and Compromised" (the conjunction "and" is perhaps a mistake for "or"), leaving a balance of 16 for contested cases. There is no hope of seeing the average duration of hearing (1 year 26 days) much reduced. There is heavy criminal work, and the pleaders are past masters in the art of delaying the hearings.

129. *Execution Work.* There were in all 21 execution applications dealt with by the Court this year ; of which 11 were the balance left over at the end of the preceding year. Only four were disposed of this year owing to the bar placed on execution work on account of the bad seasons.

130. *Appeal Work.* There were in all six civil appeals of which four were disposed of during the year. This is a good sign. It is not desirable to deprecate all litigation, honest or dishonest. It is quite possible that there may be in both parties an honest belief in the justice of their conten-

tions and a soreness of feeling that their point of view has not been duly appreciated.

131. *Pleaders.* There are in all seven certificated pleaders practising in Chhota Udepur town. This number is rather large. But some of them earn their livelihood as petition writers and deed writers. One of them is the Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor.

132. *Personnel.* We have seen that the police is slowly improving in every respect. The Superintendent seems to be taking an interest in the welfare of his men and the discipline of the force. Mr. Desai, LL. B., was Revenue Officer for the first three months of the year; he was then appointed Personal Assistant in the Huzur Office. He is a hard working, willing and an intelligent officer. Mr. C. M. Gandhi, who was Nyayadhish up till 25-6-1919, was appointed Revenue Officer on that date, and Mr. Dahyabhai M. Sonachandiwala, LL. B., was appointed Nyayadhish to succeed Mr. Gandhi and took charge on 4-10-1919. Both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Sonachandiwala are working hard and intelligently. Their training in the offices of Bombay solicitors is likely to prove useful in many ways.

133. *Reciprocal service of Summonses.* There is reciprocal service of summonses arranged almost all around in civil and criminal matters. Most Sub-Judges from British Districts send their summonses to the Political Agency under Order V, Rule 26, Clause (a) and do not follow Clause (b). It is difficult to say if the procedure under Clause (a) is quite proper. It all depends upon whether the words "with powers to serve a summons" in Clause (a) qualify the words "a Political Agent has been appointed"; the matter had better be cleared up.

134. The various restrictions on trade, etc., imposed during the war, are being gradually removed.

135. *Commissions in Criminal Matters.* The thoughtfulness of the British Indian Legislature in providing for our needs in Criminal matters by giving us certain privileges under Section 21 of the Extradition Act, 1903, demands grateful mention; but attention must at the same time be drawn to Section 503 of the Criminal Procedure Code which gives the Political Agent power to exercise direct jurisdiction in Criminal matters.

136. It has not been possible as yet to codify the laws and rules obtaining in this State nor has the work of the Alienation enquiry made much progress. A City Survey of the town of Udepur has been ordered.

137. I think I may safely say that steady progress is being made in the administration of laws and in providing for the increasing requirements in all directions of a population advancing in business and trade.

REGISTRATION.

138. The Nyayadhish and the various Thandars are all registering officers. The number of documents registered during the year was 221, the

highest during five years, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

206 in 1915–16.
142 in 1916–17.
124 in 1917–18.
161 in 1918–19.
221 in 1919–20.

139. The value of the property involved was also very high, namely Rs. 2,22,698 as against Rs. 1,26,064 in the previous year. It is not practicable just now to find out the causes of this sprint. The number of sale-deeds has been 65, 89 and 121 progressively during the last three years and of mortgage deeds 53, 62 and 78. It is to be hoped that these increases bespeak no distress amongst the people, but are a sign only of increased business.

140. *Fees.* The fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,244 as against Rs. 850 in 1918–19 and Rs. 622 in 1917–18.

JAILS.

141. Dr. Surajram, the acting Jail Superintendent, has presented a careful report on the Chhota Udepur Town Jail, but there are no figures for the subordinate jails in the talukas. There is one Central Jail at Chhota Udepur and there are sub-jails at the Taluka stations in which those only are confined whose sentences do not exceed a week.

142. *Accommodation.* There are 26 rooms inside the jail walls of which 21 are utilised for the prisoners and one is used as an infirmary. Each cell is 20 feet long by 10 feet wide and 10·5 high, with very fine ventilation.

143. *Jail Population.* There were 301 prisoners in the jail this year, of which 243 were received this year and 58 were taken over as the balance of the previous year. Of the total 301, some 164 were under-trials and the remaining 137 were convicted persons. Out of the under-trials 14 were sent out of the State; and about 97 were convicted. Only 10 persons were sentenced to more than a year's imprisonment. The magistracy should reconsider this, to see that there be no undue leniency. There has been no case of whipping.

144. The Chief Medical Officer is the Superintendent of the Jail, with a Jailor who stays on the premises. There has been no case of escape from, or death in, the jail this year.

145. The total cost on account of the jail has been Rs. 4,869 as against Rs. 2,977 last year, and Rs. 1,988 the year before that.

146. Prisoners are granted total or partial remission on the Birthday and the Coronation Day of His Imperial Majesty and on the birthday of our Rajaji Saheb and this year during the Peace Celebrations.

147. The Superintendent reports the conduct of the prisoners to have been satisfactory. They were well cared for and well looked after.

148. Those who would learn it are taught carpet weaving and occasionally working in cane. But there is not much scope for such industries.

MUNICIPALITY OF CHHOTA UDEPUR.

149. *Its constitution.* The Municipal Board consists of three official and three non-official members with the Revenue Officer as ex-officio President. All these are appointed by the State.

150. *Its duties.* Its work is confined to the town of Chhota Udepur only. It has the management of the roads and lands vested in it; in looking after the maintenance of the roads, it has to try to widen them whenever an opportunity should offer itself; and to prevent encroachments on these roads. It has to control the building and the repairing or altering of houses; and to prevent nuisances and to carry on the conservancy services of the town. But no legislating or punitive powers have as yet been deputed to them.

151. *Municipal fund.* There is a light octroi duty iinposed on all goods kept in the town; the water cess is also collected and appropriated by the Municipality.

Cost. But the income of the Municipality meets only a small part of the expense that should fall on it properly speaking. The income of the Municipality this year according to the department's report was Rs. 4,126; but the disbursements amounted to Rs. 6,037, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,911 to be made good by the Treasury. The amount above shown does not include the expenditure on the water works, and the electric lighting, and the maintenance of the main roads; these additional charges are also borne by the Treasury. The Municipality contributes nothing towards education or to the Hospital.

152. The work of the Municipality has been done well enough. Most of the responsibility rests upon the Secretary.

153. There has been no fire during the year in the town.

154. There were 118 building and repairing permits given in this year.

MANAGED ESTATES.

155. The management of the Estates of Minors and of encumbered estates and of the estates of incapables is carried on through the Revenue department under the direct supervision of the Huzur Office. The subjoined table gives some information about such estates. It may be observed that in the case of indebtedness it was at the request of the estate-holders that the State had undertaken the trouble of management. The results on the whole have been satisfactory for the debtors.

No.	Name of the Estate-Holder.	Age.	Place of birth.	Where educated.	Balance on the first day of the year.	Receipts during the year.	TOTAL.	Disbursements during the year.	Balance at end of the year.	Area of the Estate in square miles.	Why taken under management.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Vajesinhji Bapubhai of Kadwal	35	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	1,38,445 0 0	74,096 0 0	2,12,541 0 0	67,540 0 0	1,45,001 0 0	60	Feeble-minded.
2	Adesing Haribhai of Bhilpur.	31	Bhilpur.	do.	340 5 4	1,070 4 0	1,410 9 4	1,130 11 10	279 13 6	3	For indebtedness.
3	Indrasinhji Dajibhai and Chhatrasinhji Dajibhai of Bhikhapura	41 24	Bhikhapura. ,,	Not educated. Bhikhapura	859 0 0	762 0 0	1,621 0 0	995 0 0	626 0 0	3	Do.
4	Vajla Gordhan of Palsanda..	32	Palsanda	...	1,737 15 10	3,539 3 0	5,277 2 10	2,453 15 10	2,823 3 0	3	Do.
5	Himatsinhji Bapu of Pani...	37	Pani.	nowhere.	911 0 0	837 0 0	1,748 0 0	1,084 0 0	664 0 0	3	Do.
6	Ananda Gambhir of Mal ...	59	Mal.	do.	15 1 0	143 12 0	158 13 0	154 10 0	4 3 0	105	Do.
7	Virsing Dawal of Mithibore..	31	Mithibore.	do.	613 13 8	942 4 0	1,556 1 8	834 4 3	721 13 5	205	Do.
8	Vicheo Kiroe of Dun and Kothara	40	Kothara	do.	195 14 9	385 2 0	581 0 9	275 10 1	305 6 8	2	Do.
9	GordhanThaver of Rinchhwal	31	Rinchhwal.	do.	27 0 1	169 12 7	196 12 8	172 7 7	24 5 1	1	Do.
10	Gordhan Dipsing of Kakarkund...	32	Kakarkund.	do.	1 9 8	201 0 0	202 9 8	167 8 9	35 0 11	1	Do.
11	The Thakors of ShediVasan.		Shedivasan.	do.	208 0 0	1,039 10 4	1,247 1 4	646 8 11	600 8 5	4	Do.
12	Kirtsinhji Indrasinhji of Gad		Gad.	do.	1,051 0 0	988 0 0	2,039 0 0	1,490 0 0	549 0 0	2	Do.
13	K. S. Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji...	20	Chhota Udepur.	Rajkot and Bombay.	13,169 0 0	74,070 6 11	87,239 6 11	74,762 11 7	12,476 11 4	11	Minority.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

156. *Medical Institutions.* The Steele Hospital (named after a former Dewan) and the Palace Dispensary, both in Chhota Udepur town, and the Taluka Dispensaries worked this year as usual. There were four of these latter namely at Kawant, Jetpur, Chalamali and Kadwal.

157. *The Staff.* At Udepur, there was the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Sherali K. Nanjani, L. M. & S. an experienced graduate of the Bombay University. There was also a Hospital Assistant or Sub-assistant Surgeon under him in Udepur town. The Taluka Dispensaries were under well trained experienced men.

158. *Indian treatment.* A salaried native Vaidya is employed by the State for such as may prefer the Indian system of medical treatment.

159. The number of daily attendances was 41,808 which includes 10,890 new admissions. To this must be added 19,105 persons treated at the Palace Dispensary including 3,125 new admissions there. The Palace Dispensary was opened for only six months in the year; so these figures are creditable indeed to Dr. Surajram who was in charge there. He is a very intelligent and capable practitioner and an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University of over seven years standing.

160. *Expenditure.* The Treasury account (Appendix XXII.) shows that Rs. 13,580 were spent on account of dispensary charges during this year; the preceding year's figure was 10,194.

161. There was no epidemic disease prevailing during this year. The neighbouring States too were free from such disease. So we had an easy time of it.

162. *Dog-bites.* There were two cases of bites by mad dogs. They were sent to Kasauli for treatment at the expense of the State. Both persons are doing well.

163. The annual malarial season was not a severe one. The increasing numbers resorting to the hospitals is a gratifying symptom, though the general belief as yet has not died out that the indigenous system of treatment is superior to all others.

164. *Vaccination.* There are two vaccinators paid by the State who are working in this State under the orders and supervision of the British Sanitary authorities. As vaccine purchased from the Belgaum depot is being used all around, hand to hand inoculation is now practically extinct. People are taking kindly enough to vaccination. The number of primary vaccinations this year was 3,148 as against 3,479 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 331. The number of births in 1917–18 was 3,238; in 1918–19 it was 2,797 and in 1919–20 it is 2,645. This perhaps explains the decrease.

165. *Births and Deaths.* Appendix XXIV. gives the information usually quoted under this head. As shown in the last paragraph, the births have been decreasing during the last two years and the amount of liquor drinking has been increasing. Is there, can there, be any causal relation between the two? The number of deaths in the year under report was 1,854. This is very unsatisfactory if we look to the figures below—

Year.	Number of Deaths.
1911–12	1,145
1912–13	1,096
1913–14	1,360
1914–15	1,018
1915–16	1,191
1916–17	1,211
1917–18	1,592
1918–19	4,258
1919–20	1,854

The figures this year are the worst during nine years if we except 1918-19. In this latter year we had a severe influenza epidemic in the latter half of 1918. In 1917-18, we had plague amongst us in the first half of 1918. We are in no position to do anything except note the actual facts and to pray to God to grant us better times.

166. *Percentage.* This is the ninth year since the last Census of 1911, so the percentage of births and deaths given in Appendix XXIV. however gratifying when compared with other places, is not very reliable. With a birth ratio of 41 to the hundred and a death ratio of only 17, our population ought to have largely increased in spite of the emigration already noticed.

167. *Veterinary Matters.* Mr. Govind Atmaram is in charge of this Department. He has now acquired considerable experience in this line and he attends to the State animals as well as to privately owned animals. Two hundred and seventy-nine animals were treated by him this year.

168. *Cattle Diseases.* People in the outlying districts, through fear of segregation and other measures, do not duly report all cases of cattle diseases. However we had reports from Kawant, in the extreme east, of 237 cases of rinderpest, which people here call small-pox, of which 47 proved fatal. Perhaps other animals in other parts also suffered similarly. People do not seem to know that this disease can be checked by serum inoculation. In the year before this Kawant Taluka appears to have had 2,193 cases, all fatal, of what is called, "Mohvaso" and swelling of the mouth. Greater care in nomenclature must be insisted upon. "Mohvaso" is foot and mouth disease which, if care is taken, is rarely fatal; whilst mouth and throat inflammation is hemorrhagic septicenia which is almost invariably fatal.

169. *Live Stock.* Appendix XX. refers to agricultural live stock and implements. We find a steady decrease in the numbers of the more useful animals as can be seen below—

Year.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffalo-bulls.	Buffalo-cows.	Ploughs.	Waggons.
1917–18	37,069	26,192	2,235	10,462	16,866	3,466
1918–19	34,150	22,906	1,472	9,039	15,085	2,775
1919–20	33,852	20,560	2,072	9,511	16,717	2,115

There has been a recovery as regards buffaloes and ploughs. But the rest is not pleasant reading and must be pondered over thoughtfully.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

170. *Control.* The schools in this State are managed by the Education Department of the British Government. The Deputy Educational Inspector at Godhra and two or three of his Assistants look after the schools and repeatedly visit them, and it must be gratefully said that in spite of the inherent defects of a system of Dual control, these officers have taken a deep interest in the progress and welfare of education here. The Rajaji Saheb too is exceedingly anxious to see education spread to every corner of his State.

171. *Cost.* The treasury account shows Rs. 27,039 as spent on public education during this year, out of which Rs. 12,124 were disbursed through the School authorities.

172. *Fees, etc.* Education is free in all the schools here and scholarships or monitorships are given to deserving pupils. Besides this, the State gives help to a large number of students prosecuting their studies in Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad.

173. *Number of Schools.* There were 31 schools, the same number as in the preceding years. Of these, 4 are in Udepur town itself, namely an Anglo-Vernacular School and the Vernacular Taluka School and an Urdu School and a Girls' School. Another Girls' School is at Kawant. The rest are all Boys' Schools, but girls also attend these latter. It may be noticed that two villages which have schools have population of less than 200 in number; whilst sixteen villages have got schools though their population though over 200 is less than five hundred.

174. *Number of Pupils.* On the 31st March, 1920, the number of pupils on the roll in the English School was 47, in the two Girls' Schools 111, and in the other schools 1,577, totalling 1,735, but the average daily attendance was only 1096·5. There is no help for this. It is not easy to persuade people to send their children to school and compulsion is out of question.

175. I have examined the Returns of the schools for the month of March, 1920. It is satisfactory enough to see 66 girls attending the Udepur Girls' School and 45 girls attending the Kawant Girls' School. But it is pleasing to find that outside these two towns there are 87 girls who are

attending the Boys' Schools, presumably in mixed classes. The ages of these pupils are not shown separately.

176. It is good also to observe that the Kali Paraja, as the aborigines are called, are attending everywhere in large numbers. It would be well if the use of this term Kali Paraja were discontinued, or else very strict definitions were given concerning the communities to be comprised therein.

177. *School Committees.* There is a committee for each school to visit the school and to help in inducing people to send their children to the school. The Revenue authorities also generally visit these schools.

178. We are contributing every year to the Rewa Kantha Education Fund and also on some other accounts.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

179. *Library.* There is only one public library here and that is in the Chhota Udepur town. It is located in the heart of the town. Most of the officials and some of the merchants are members. The Rajaji Saheb has ordered a grant of Rs. 200 to be paid every year to this library, as without this the members' fees would not have sufficed for the up-keep of the library. We all feel thankful for the grant.

180. The Library has been duly registered with the Director of Public Education in Bombay. The Revenue Officer, Mr. C. M. Gandhi, is the Honorary Secretary; and he looks carefully after the affairs of the Library. A good many newspapers are subscribed for.

181. *Gymkhana.* There is a Gymkhana here named Shri Fatehsinhji Gymkhana. It is located in a fine building with a large compound. It has a nice tennis ground and a well kept billiard room and badminton court and other attractions.

182. There is a brass band and a string band maintained by the State. It plays every Tuesday in the public. The cost of it this year was Rs. 6,107.

183. *State Charities.* The State, according to ancient practice, continues the charities known as Sadavrat and the Nityadan. This last consists of money given every day. The Sadavrat consists of flour and pulse and other articles of food given to the poor or the destitute or infirm and to pilgrims. This year's total under the head of Charity is Rs. 9,596.

184. *Posts and Telegraphs.* There is a Government combined Post and Telegraph Office at Udepur and four minor offices in the Talukas. The Telegraph Office is now paying its way and no contribution on account of loss has to be made now.

185. *Telephone.* There is telephonic connection between Chhota Udepur and Kawant and Panwar on the East, and Tejgadh, Jetpur and Jabugam and Dhokalia on the West. In Udepur town itself there is connec-

tion with most of the Public offices. It is to be wished that the Taluka station of Karali and all the outgoing police stations may also become connected with the system.

186. *Railway.* The Baroda State railway from Miyagam to Bodeli has been extended to Chhota Udepur since 1918. The management is in the hands of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The other railway in the State is the Shivrajpur Pani Line which is very useful in developing the north-west part of the country.

187. *Mint.* As has already been said British coinage is legal tender here and our mint has been closed finally.

188. *Press Act.* As there is no newspaper here and no book published here, there is no need for any Press Act.

189. There is only one printing press, owned by a private person and located in a building supplied by the State. Its main source of support is the State business which has a large number of forms and registers to be printed.

190. *Minerals and Mining.* The manganese mines at Pani continue to be worked by the Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

191. There are marble and granite deposits in other parts of the State, but for the present the State works them for its own use.

192. *Factories.* There are two ginneries in this State now and a Cotton Press. The Press and a Ginning Factory are at Dhokalia and the other Ginnery at Jetpur is expected to begin work next year. There is also a Saw mills factory in Udepur struggling into existence. At present there is no need of any legislation which may interfere with these institutions taking root here. The State tries to help them in some directions.

193. But orders have been issued for periodical inspection and report about the boilers.

194. The hand weaving of coarse cotton cloth is still holding its own. But there is no other industry worth naming except perhaps the lac industry.

The Rajaji Saheb has been personally attending to every detail of the administrative work. His advice and direction have been always available even when the offices may be closed for holidays or days like the peace celebrations and such others. He feels deeply for his subjects and is always ready to take action for their welfare. His appreciation of the work in his office and his very high character, together with his steadfast loyalty to the Empire, have afforded a strong stimulus to the efforts of myself and my subordinates.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

Dewan,
Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1919–1920.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	K. B. Jehangirji E. Modi, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	20–10–12	31–3–20	
2	Mr. Maganlal C. Desai, B.A., LL.B.	Revenue Officer...	8–6–18	24–6–19	
3	Do.	Personal assistant in the Huzur Office.	25–6–19	31–3–20	
4	Mr. C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B.	F. C. Magistrate and Nyayadhish	18–7–18	24–6–19	
5	Do.	Revenue Officer...	25–6–19	31–3–20	
6	Dahyabhai M. Sonachandiwala, B.A., LL. B.	F. C. Magistrate and Nyayadhish.	4–10–19	31–3–20	
7	K.S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Superintendent of Police.	30–3–12	31–3–20	
8	K. S. Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji.	Treasury Officer...	13–6–18	31–3–20	
9	Mahida Keshrisinhji ...	Palace Superintendent.	1–9–13	31–3–20	
10	Dr. Sheralli K. Nanjiani, L.M. & S.	Medical Officer ...	24–12–09	31–3–20	
11	Surajram G. Trivedi, L.M. & S.	Medical Attendant to the Rajaji Saheb.	26–12–19	31–3–20	
12	Mr. I. B. Patel	State Engineer ...	2–9–12	31–3–20	
13	Mr. G. G. Joshi	Electric Engineer	27–6–17	31–3–20	
14	Mr. Laxman Gabaji ...	Survey Officer ...	15–6–07	31–3–20	
15	Mr. N. D. Bhagat	Tutor to the Kumar Sahebs.	28–8–17	31–3–20	
16	Mr. Dosabhai H. Deesawala.	Private Secretary.	13–6–18	31–3–20	
17	K. S. Gajendrasinhji K. Chowan	A.D.C. to the Rajaji Saheb.	1–11–19	31–3–20	
18	Mr. Marutirao B. Chowan...	Auditor.	11–7–19	2–3–20	Resigned.

There are no Residential officials attached to the State.

Chhota Udepur,
, *1920.*

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1919–1920.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act ...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, The Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ XIV of 1882, The Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1915 ...	State Rules.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902 ...	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts...	.....		
23	Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	„		
25	Shikar Rules	.....		
26	Tonga Rules...	.....		
27	Insolvency (Chapter 20 of Act XIV of 1882)	Yes.		
28	Possessory Suits before Thandars ...	Adapted from the British Mamlatdar's Act.		
29	Hostile Traders Regulations and various orders relating to enemy subjects ...	Yes.		
30	Land Acquisition Rules	.....		
31	Pension Rules	.....		
32	Portions of			
	(*a*) The Railway Act	Yes.		
	(*b*) The Post Office Act and ...	„		
	(*c*) The Telegraph Act	„		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
, *1920.*

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during 1919–1920.

Arm of Service.	Number of Fighting Officers and Men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery								7 { 3 Service 4 Unservi		able ceable				No Military Force entertained.
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops ...														

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

, *1920.*

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1919-1920.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police proper		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police	1	215+20	2,805 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Inspector of Police	1	50+15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sub-Inspectors of Police	1	40+10	3,524 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	2	35+15		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	2	30+15+10		.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	
	2	25+10		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	2	20+10		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mounted Constables...	9	30	2,520 6 9	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	5	15	408 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
2nd Do Do	6	13	896 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
3rd Do Do	6	12	835 11 2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
1st Class Constables...	11	10	1,257 15 9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	
2nd Do Do	143	10	12,300 14 2	7	37	4	.....	.....	36	.....	
Karkun and Faras	1	25	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1	30	223 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	1	16	114 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	14	14	2,891 14 6	1	4	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	
	1	8	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Temporary Police	...	...	794 4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	209	.....	28,775 0 9	8	49	4	3	.....	84	.....	

Abkari Police.											
Inspectors	2	15+5	399 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2nd Class Head Constables	1 1	12 11	191 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Do	11	10	924 0 8	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
Contingencies	...	...	28 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	...	1,542 15 1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Paga.										
Risaldar	1	36	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dafedar	1	20	118 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Do	2	$\frac{18}{1}-\frac{17}{1}$	408 0 0	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Sowars	6	14	842 0 0	...	1	...	4	...	3	...
Do	10	13	1,208 1 3	...	3	...	2	...	4	...
Do	11	12	1,252 12 10	...	5	...	1	...	4	...
Lance Naik	1	15	180 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Charwadar	5	8	420 4 1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
Turiwala	1	6	68 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	1	7	84 0 0	...						
Total. ...	39	...	4,581 2 2	...	13	...	11	...	15	...
Palace Guards	67	...	6,578 9 1	8	21	...	63	...	7	...
Grand Total ...	330	...	31,477 11 1	16	87	4	77	...	110	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
, *1920.*

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Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1919–1920.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage of convicted on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1918–19	1919–20	1918–19	1919–20	1918–19	1919–20	1918–19	1919–20	1918–19	1919–20	1918–19	1919–20	1918–19	1919–20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	200	208	233	223	233	221	187	173	46	48	80·2	77·5	80·2	78·2	
						2 released before trial.									

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

, *1920.*

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VI.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1919-1920.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhota Udepur	13,805	5,739	9,239	2,435	66.8	42.4	

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Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases

the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1918–1919	Number of cases disposed of during 1919–1920	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences Indian Penal Code under Sections :—							
143–160	...	1	1	1	1	3	3
161–171	1	1	2	1	1	4	2
172–190	7	15	22	14	20	46	26
193–263	...	3	3	...	3	7	2
264–267	3	4	7	3	7	7	7
269–294	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
295–298	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
302–318	2	11	13	11	7	22	7
323–338	2	39	41	30	33	76	15
341–358	2	22	24	2	21	31	7
363–374	...	2	2	1	1	6	3
376	...	2	2	3	1	2	1
379–382	7	41	48	51	42	64	48
384–402	1	7	8	5	3	9	3
403–409	1	5	6	2	5	6	4
411–414	...	6	6	4	3	6	2
417–420	...	8	8	5	5	13	2
421–440	2	7	9	5	7	21	7
447–462	6	19	25	7	19	60	27
490–492	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
493–498	1	2	3	4	...	3	...
500–11	4	37	41	29	30	70	7
Total ..	39	233	272	186	210	457	174
Abkari and other Acts	...	19	19	39	18	30	27
Grand Total... ...	39	252	291	225	228	487	201

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, *1920.*

VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during 1919–1920.

Number of persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Cases Pending trial.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	26	...	26	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	5	1	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	14	6
...	7	...	1	7	...	15	51	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
2	2	...	2	1	...	7	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
9	20	1	14	4	...	48	11	...	...	33	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
...	...	1	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	5	2	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
1	4	6	14	2	...	27	10	...	...	15	6	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	23	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11
14	37	8	52	63	...	174	179	...	2	68	15	5	7	7	1	4	...	4	...	...	102	62
2	...	...	...	25	...	27	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
16	37	8	52	88	...	201	180	...	2	70	15	5	7	7	1	4	...	4	...	...	104	63

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Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1919–1920.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.							
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1919-1920.					Total.									
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	3	...	....	1	1	
Assistant Session Judge's Court	4	5	...	...	....	...	...	12	5	12	....	...	5	...	...	7	2	
District Magistrate's Court ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate's Court..	206	152	61	141	18	95	7	...	375	322	85	37	102	16	38	44	40	
Jabugam Second Class Magistrate's Court	16	18	1	12	3	13	...	16	35	45	7	...	20	...	...	18	5	
Karali ,, ,, ,, ,,	4	12	...	...	15	13	...	12	5	40	12	...	18	...	...	10	3	
Chhota Udepur ,, ,, ,,	7	68	1	59	1	46	...	7	19	114	36	2	52	...	...	24	12	
Kawant ,, Third class M. Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	239	260	63	212	38	167	7	52	441	539	141	39	201	16	38	104	63	

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Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1919–1920.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Huzur Court	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Assistant Session Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District Magistrate's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

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Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year, 1919–1920.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.														Rs.	Y. M. D.	
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
District Judge's Court... ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	10,308 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6,000- 0-0	0 - 4 - 1	
Nyayadhish Court	87	68	61	81	148	149	80	102	68	47	13,335 7 3	1	71	3	44	25	4	2	...	23	18	45	16	22,663-10-5	1 - 0 - 26	
Total ...	87	68	61	83	148	151	80	103	68	48	23,643 7 3	1	73	3	44	25	4	3	1	23	19	45	16	28,663-10-5	1 - 4 - 27	

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Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for EXECUTION of DECREES for the year 1919–1920.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	1918–1919	1919–1920		1918–1919	1919–1920	Value for the present year.	1918–1919	1919–1920	Value for the present year.	1918–1919	1919–1920	Value for the present year.	1918–1919	1919–1920	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Huzur Court	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
District Judge's Court	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court ...	20	11	4,191–4–2	8	10	1,550–4–3	28	21	5,741–8–5	17	4	942–4–0	11	17	4,799–4–5	6	1	10	
Total	20	11	4,191–4–2	8	10	1,550–4–3	28	21	5,741–8–5	17	4	942–4–0	11	17	4,799–4–5	6	1	10	

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Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK:—Number and Results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS 1919–1920.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Huzur Court ...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	...	1,216	...	...	...	1	....	...	..	...	...	...	0-6-25	0—2—27
District Judge's Court...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2*	...	1	...	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	.....
Total ...	1	...	...	5	1	5	1	3	...	2	...	2,682	...	...	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	0-6-25	0—2—27

* Sent to Shree Huzur for disposal.

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Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and LOCKUPS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1919–1920.

Place of situation and name.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.												Daily average.						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.			Total cost for Jail and prisoners during the year.	Average period of detention under trial.	Remarks about mortality, etc.
		Remaining over from last year.			Received in this year.			Total.						1918-1919.			1919-1920.								
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 3 and 4.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 6 and 7.	1918-1919. Convicts.	1918-1919. Under trial.	1918-1919. Total of col. 9 and 10.	1919-1920. Convicts.	1919-1920. Under trial.	1919-1920. Total of col. 12 and 13.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 15 and 16.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 18 and 19.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 21 and 22.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							Rs.	Days.	
Chhota Udepur Jitsinhji Jail.	1	36	22	58	101	142	243	113	139	252	137	164	301	28·5	11·9	17·7	33·4	10·7	21·5	35	31	66	4,869-13-0	27.6	

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Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1919–1920.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chhota Udepur...	161	221	62	78	89	121	1	10	...	...	9	12	161	221	1,26,064-12-0	2,22,098-8-9	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1919–1920.

Description.	1918–1919.			1919–1920.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	89	72,064– 0–0	449–12–0	121	1,27,996– 9–0	692–12–0	
,, Gifts	62	45,904–12–0	363– 8–0	78	75,898– 9–9	439– 0–0	
,, Mortgage	1	195– 0–0	10– 8–0	10	17,655–10–0	49– 8–0	
,, Miscellaneous	9	7,901– 0–0	26– 4–0	12	1,147–12–0	62–12–0	
Total ...	161	1,26,064–12–0	850– 0–0	221	2,22,698– 8–9	1,244– 0–0	
Deduct Expenditure	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net profit	...	.....	850– 0–0	...	.....	1,244– 0–0	

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Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1919–1920.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1920.	Remarks.
		1918–1919.	1919–1920.		1918–1919.	1919–1920.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chhota Udepur ...	326–1–2	3,886–4–2	4,452–4–6	...	5,531–2–5	6,299–5–8	137–9–9	

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAINFALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year, 1919–1920.

STATE.	April, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1919.	August, 1919.	September, 1919.	October, 1919.	November, 1919.	December, 1919.	January, 1920.	February, 1920.	March, 1920.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	
Chhota Udepur ...	0–0	0–5	7–5	15–36	23–50	5–93	1–57	0–42	0–0	3–26	0–0	0–0	57–14	14–82	47–90.	

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Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year, 1919–1920.

Articles.	During March (past year) Rate per maund.			During March (present year) Rate per maund.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bajri	5	0	0	2	8	0	
Adad	5	0	0	4	0	0	
Mag	6	8	0	2	8	0	
Tal (Sessamum)	8	0	0	7	0	0	
Gram	3	8	0	3	0	0	
Pulse (Tuver)	6	4	0	8	0	0	
Pulse (Mag)	7	0	0	5	0	0	
Rice Kamod	10	0	0	8	0	0	
Rice Superior	5	0	0	6	0	0	
Rice Inferior	4	7	0	4	0	0	
Maize	3	2	0	2	0	0	
Wheat	5	0	0	7	0	0	
Pulse (Gram)	4	4	0	4	8	0	

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Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1919–1920.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			TOTAL	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buildings	1,25,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Communications	14,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other incidental charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,40,270	.....	1,40,270	.....	.....	.....	1,40,270	
Repairs.								
Buildings	.....	16,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Communications	.....	11,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	28,820	28,820	.....	.....	.....	28,820	
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant &c.	.....	.....	8,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Establishment charges	.....	.....	5,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	13,418	.....	.....	.....	13,418	
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	1,82,508	.....	.....	.....	1,82,508	

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Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1919–1920.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Chhota Udepur.... ...	1918–19	34,150	22,406	1,472	9,039	561	203	11	117	14,311	15,085	...	549	2,775	
	1919–20	33,852	20,560	2,072	9,511	756	192	1,779	100	13,879	16,717	...	1,433	2,115	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
, *1920.*

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE during the year, 1919–1920.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur...	45	1,21,274	10	8,126 +2,808 Opium compensation.	11	2,285	1	225	67	1,34,718	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

, *1920.*

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1919-1920.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-19 to 31-3-20.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-18 to 31-3-19.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	1,95,710 8 2	1,69,579 6 5
(A) Land Revenue.		
1. Fixed	2,53,739 4 9	3,18,404 15 0
2. Fluctuating	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	1,38,963 15 0	1,01,011 5 5
4. Arrears	5,869 6 5	8,287 13 1
Total ...	3,98,572 10 2	4,27,704 1 6
(B) Forest Revenue.		
1. Timber duty	2,13,879 11 3	1,91,193 10 0
2. Jungle produce...	.....	.....
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees)	6,098 11 8	5,056 6 0
4. Miscellaneous	31,324 7 1	16,945 9 1
5. Rohisa oil farm	3,501 0 0	2,901 0 0
6. Timroo leaves farm	17,950 0 0	16,452 0 0
7. Farm of Catechu	8,026 0 0	1,925 0 0
8. Grass produce	580 8 0	901 0 9
9. Farm of Date (Palm) Leaves ...	183 5 4	639 5 4
10. Lac Farm	.....	.....
11. Asitra Leaves Farm	79 0 0	1,443 0 0
Total ..	2,81,622 11 4	2,37,456 15 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	Remarks.
(A) Tribute	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(B) Refunds.					
1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ..	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(C) Administration.					
1. General Department... ...	55,084 0 0	33,596 0 0	79,292 1 6	44,435 8 0	
2. Account Department ...	3,545 0 0	3,773 0 0	3,314 0 7	2,498 12 5	
3. Miscellaneous Dead Stock, etc.	6,285 0 0	5,865 0 0	20,868 13 9	20,398 6 1	
4. Tauzi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Criminal Department	3,632 0 0	2,927 0 0	2,483 9 11	2,936 14 11	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	33,053 0 0	29,872 0 0	29,514 6 5	27,401 8 1	
8. Record-room Department	2,410 0 0	2,156 0 0	1,773 10 4	1,773 10 4	
9. Process Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Police Department	54,112 0 0	48,633 0 0	44,483 0 1	42,219 0 6	
11. Jail Department	3,706 0 0	2,602 0 0	4,873 3 3	3,928 1 1	
12. Law charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Postal Department charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Printing charges	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	7,039 11 1	5,365 6 6	
15. Forest Department	12,186 0 0	10,211 0 0	9,499 8 5	7,619 8 10	
16. Contingencies and stationery for Huzur office	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	

Customs.									17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office	100	0	0	100	0	0	158	10	0	51	12	0
1. Export duty									18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	.....			.....			.....			.....		
2. Import duty					Ijardar's	1,01,000	0	0	35,510	8	9	19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga	.....			.....			.....			.....		
3. Tolls												20. Settlement Department	.....			.....			.....			.....		
4. Darbari						1,792	2	7	318	1	8	21. Bag Bungalow Department	4,784	0	0	4,004	0	0	4,551	5	4	4,066	0	7
Total						1,02,792	2	7	35,828	10	5	22. Tent Department	1,666	0	0	4,432	0	0	1,061	7	10	4,063	14	8
(C) Excise Revenue.												23. Armoury Department	1,724	0	0	1,568	0	0	3,585	3	1	6,840	10	1
												24. Abkari, Opium, Dept.	7,291	0	0	6,681	0	0	7,686	4	10	7,310	8	6
1. Opium fee (opium sale duty)						8,125	12	6	6,007	9	10	25. Paga Department	7,396	0	0	7,262	0	0	6,596	9	3	7,101	2	1
2. Madat Do.						.....			.....			26. Telegraph Charges	300	0	0	100	0	0	278	2	0	184	15	0
3. Country spirit license fee						1,21,273	13	0	1,11,411	10	6	27. Custom Department	663	0	0	591	0	0	601	3	4	577	9	10
4. Tadi license fee						225	0	0	201	0	0	28. Ijardar's Charges (Customs)	.....			.....			.....			.....		
5. Produce from sale of Bhang & Ganja						2,284	15	2	1,568	9	3	Total	2,03,531	0	0	1,68,973	0	0	2,28,260	15	0	1,88,473	5	6
6. Duty on sale of Ganja						984	4	7	928	9	2													
7. Opium Compensation						2,808	0	0	2,808	0	0	*(D) Public Instruction*	16,992	0	0	14,975	0	0	27,039	8	5	13,926	14	9
Total						1,35,701	13	3	1,22,925	6	9	*(E) Dispensary charges*	16,819	0	0	15,797	0	0	13,579	15	0	10,193	15	4
(D) Stamp Revenue.												*(F) Domestic charges.*												
1. Sale-proceeds of Stamps						7,602	10	3	4,701	14	0	1. Rajaji's personal allowance	1,17,140	0	0	1,09,316	0	0	3,21,038	8	9	1,97,450	1	11
2. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps						.....			.....			2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis	37,387	0	0	34,987	0	0	40,495	0	0	34,032	0	0
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped						.....			.....			3. Domestic servants	3,375	0	0	4,575	0	0	3,549	12	5	3,676	8	5
Total						7,602	10	3	4,701	14	0	4. Elephant and stable establishment.	35,203	0	0	34,349	0	0	81,767	3	8	51,539	1	4
(E) Law and Justice.												5. Minor Rajkumars' education charges	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	17,887	3	10	12,482	11	3
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.						.....			.....			6. Miscellaneous Arab levy, etc. charges including special	970	0	0	1,054	0	0	750	5	4	916	8	8
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property						979	14	3	417	14	9	7. Chaulkrma charges of the young Princes	.....			.....			.....			.....		
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.						2	14	0	3	11	0	Total	2,04,075	0	0	1,94,281	0	0	4,65,488	2	0	3,00,096	15	7
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash						.....			.....															
5. Other items (mutation fees, &c.) realised in cash						.....			.....			*(G) Religious charges*	11,420	3	0	8,280	13	0	9,596	7	7	8,885	9	2
6. Civil forfeitures						.....			.....															
7. Criminal forfeitures						135	9	5	122	12	11													
8. Civil Court fines						1,024	0	0	294	4	6													
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines						1,051	9	9	1,365	11	4													
10. Other fees, forfeitures and fines						.....			25	0	0													
Total						3,193	15	5	2,229	6	6													

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-19 to 31-3-20.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-18 to 31-3-19.
(F) Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.		
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	.....	.....
2. Machhia (fishery)	.....	.....
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	549 10 6	468 5 9
4. Jail manufacture	80 15 7	32 4 7
5. Hide license	.....	.....
6. Convicts' labour	154 9 5	43 6 1
7. Miscellaneous Jail produce	.....	.....
8. Tribute	1,124 13 11	1,277 1 8
9. Foujvero receipts	1,531 7 10	2,862 11 11
10. Deficiency in Ghee	25 0 0	25 0 0
Total	3,466 9 3	4,708 14 0
(G) Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.		
1. Pound fees	1,072 9 3	1,404 2 7
2. Copying and searching fees	55 1 9	37 13 9
3. Registration receipts	1,224 8 0	831 4 0
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities	.....	.....
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	31,115 15 10	11,739 12 10
(a) On Government securities	.....	.....
(b) On loans	.....	.....
(c) On kist khelapi	.....	.....
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, etc.	91,907 8 5	28,430 6 5
7. Miscellaneous receipts, Education	.....	.....
(a) Refunds	.....	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(H) Public Works Department.					
1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	5,892 0 0	5,808 0 0	4,978 7 5	5,154 11 2	
2. Original works	1,05,500 0 0	1,09,700 0 0	1,23,125 15 10	1,02,953 8 1	
3. Repair Do.	28,000 0 0	10,500 0 0	30,415 15 11	13,763 14 0	
4. Petty works miscellaneous	34,625 0 0	9,525 0 0	23,988 0 3	16,459 10 2	
5. Survey expense	8,127 0 0	5,356 0 0	4,884 6 6	5,935 8 0	
6. Compensation for removing huts	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	1,82,144 0 0	1,40,889 0 0	1,87,392 13 11	1,44,267 3 5	
(I) Stamp Department.					
1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(J) Pensions.	7,480 0 0	5,000 0 0	4,457 2 1	4,861 9 3	
(K) Conservancy charges: Municipality.	6,157 0 0	5,837 0 0	5,055 14 6	7,129 8 8	
(L) Miscellaneous charges:—					
1. Compensation for Lands	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	146 0 0	784 13 10	
2. Value of Police clothing, etc. supplied	4,700 0 0	4,800 0 0	4,036 7 8	3,058 1 3	
3. Interest	.....	.....	906 9 0	.....	
4. Agricultural charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Telegraph Office	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	223 13 6	
6. Electrical charges	81,190 0 0	26,755 0 0	26,313 1 8	24,833 6 11	
7. Guaranteed and other rights	3,545 0 0	3,072 8 0	971 14 5	2,360 0 0	
8. Willingdon Sports Club	.....	.....	120 0 0	75 0 0	
9. Holiday charges, etc.	25,381 0 0	10,580 0 0	25,464 11 3	13,783 6 2	
10. State charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	

(*b*) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	123	14	7	279	2	8						
(*c*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	11,391	5	4	10,238	5	8						
8. Granary receipts	.....			.....								
9. Agricultural receipts	.....			.....								
Total ...	1,36,890	15	2	52,960	15	11						
Grand Total ...	10,69,843	7	5	8,88,516	4	3						
(*H*) *Debts.*												
1. Deposits :—												
(*a*) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	66,426	2	8	73,617	12	0						
(*b*) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	2,263	8	0	649	13	3						
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits :—												
(1) Personal	1,58,056	2	9	1,64,297	14	5						
(2) Fajal	.....			.....								
Total ...	2,26,745	13	5	2,38,565	7	8						
2. Advances recovered :—												
By cash Taccavi	3,434	0	0	3,347	0	0						
By other advances	3,08,237	3	11	1,36,034	11	5						
3. Loans recovered	4,63,323	1	6	4,42,315	10	7						
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year	.....			.....								
Total	7,74,994	5	5	5,81,697	6	0						
Total Receipts	20,71,583	10	3	17,08,779	1	11						
Grand Total	22,67,294	2	5	18,78,358	8	4						
11. Imperial Relief Fund	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	6,871	8	7	36,136	12	5
12. Railway charges	5,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	13,823	8	0	10,575	0	0
Total ...	1,23,116	0	0	73,507	8	0	78,653	12	7	91,830	5	7
Total of Heads (*A*) to (*L*) ...	7,79,540	0	2	6,35,346	2	2	10,27,330	8	3	7,77,471	4	5
(*M*) *Debts.*												
1. Repayments of deposits :—												
(*a*) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.												
(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	75,000	0	0	75,000	0	0	2,55,125	12	11	1,94,567	13	1
(*c*) Of personal deposits												
(*d*) Fajal Debts	1,24,500	0	0	500	0	0	1,43,125	5	2	202	7	5
Total ...	1,99,500	0	0	75,500	0	0	3,98,251	2	1	1,94,770	4	6
2. Advances made :—												
(1) Tagavi	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	.....			18,685	0	0
(2) Other advances	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	2,79,251	12	7	1,66,148	2	11
3. Loans given	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	4,93,866	13	6	5,25,573	4	4
4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year	.....			.....			.....			.....		
Total ...	1,05,000	0	0	1,05,000	0	0	7,73,118	10	1	7,10,406	7	3
Total Expenditure	10,84,040	0	2	8,15,846	2	2	21,98,700	4	5	16,82,648	0	2
Surplus at the end of the year ..	8,08,095	9	11	7,17,219	13	9	68,593	14	0	1,95,710	8	2
Grand Total ...	18,92,135	10	1	15,33,065	15	11	22,67,294	2	5	18,78,358	8	4

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

, *1920.*

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1919–1920.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Steele Hospital	5,536	46	30	11	4	1	4,915	52·85	
Jail Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jetpur Dispensary	2,309	...	...	...	...	...	876	22·1	
Chalamli Dispensary ...	1,274	...	...	...	...	...	714	13·0	
Kawant Dispensary ...	1,113	...	...	...	...	...	233	17·0	
Kadwal Dispensary ...	658	...	...	...	...	...	720	5·35	
Total ...	10,890	46	30	11	4	1	7,458		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

, *1920.*

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year, 1919–1920.

Name.	Population as per census of 1911.	Births.				Deaths.				Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1918–19.	1919–20.	Increase.	Decrease.	1918–19.	1919–20.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births. 1918–19.	Births. 1919–20.	Deaths. 1918–19.	Deaths. 1919–20.	
Chhota Udepur.	1,03,635	2,797	2,645	...	152	4,258	1,854	...	2,404	27.00	24.10	41.00	17.00	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

, *1920.*

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year, 1919–1920.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1918–19.	1919–20.		1918–19.	1919–20.	1918–19.	1919–20.		
28	28	Boys' Schools	1,544	1,577	905·2	989·1	Rs. 12,129–3–3.	
1	1	English School	45	47	33·5	31.3		
2	2	Girls' Schools	110	111	67·4	76·1		
		Total ...	1,699	1,735	1,006·1	1,096·5		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

, *1920*.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

135071

To,

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Jalaludinkhan
Saheb Bahadur.
Radhanpur State.

Your Highness,

I beg most respectfully to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the State for the year 1920-1921.

I beg to remain.
Your Highness' most obedient servant
Hargovind H.
DEWAN.
Radhanpur State.

Radhanpur
14th June 1922

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RADHANPUR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

CHAPTER I-General and Political.

Boundaries.

1. The State of Radhanpur is bounded on the North by Warahi. Bhabhar and Terwada on the East by Terwada Kankrej and Patan District of His Highness the Gaekwar, on the South by Vanod, Dasada and Jhinjhuwada and on the West by the Runn of Cutch and Warahi.

Area Villages, population and Revenue

2. Its area is 1150 square miles and it contains 158 with a population of 67,789 (according to the Census of 1921) and the gross revenue on the average of 5 years comes to Rs, 6, 75, 781.

Tribute & Jama.

3. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other, but receives an annual Jama aggregating to Rs. 1711-15-7 from 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Warahi, 4 of Jhinjhuwada 4 of Vanod and Dasada. The State owns a share in the revenues of Undi under Warahi and in the octri duties levied in Terwada, for the collection of which a Nakedar is stationed there.

Relations with the neighbouring States

4. The relations with the frontiered States and Talukas continue to be friendly.

Changes in the personnel.

5. A list of the Principal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel is appended (Appendix I).

Birth-day of His Highness.

6. The Birth-day of His Highness the Nawab Saheb was celebrated as usual on 19th April 1920.

Birthday of His Imperial Majesty.

7. On the 5th June 1920, the day fixed for the celebration of the Birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George V. a public holiday was obseved throughout the State.

8. A Public holiday was observed on 18th October 1920 in all the offices and Schools in honour of the birth of a nephew to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur.

9. In consequence of the sad demise of Suba Mardanallikhan Saheb, all the offices and schools were closed on 23rd November 1920.

10. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to remit a sum of

Rs. 125 to the Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur as subscription to Victoria Institute Library for the year 1920-21.

11. The following donations were made during the year:-

Rs. 500. As donation towards Past Kumar Association & Club Rajkot.

Rs. 350. Remitted to Captain A. W. T. Webb Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur as the donation to the all Agency Police Sports.

His Highness' tour in the district and other places.

12. His Highness the Nawab Saheb as usual toured in the district and also visited Delhi in February 1921 on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Chamber of Princes by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The Anath Ashram or Mahobat Vilas.

13. This year 11 persons including Males & Females of all communities were admitted in the Institution. In all 13 persons took advantage of this Institution during the year at the cost of Rs. 432-15-6.

Dasera Exhibition & Horse & Cattle Show & Races.

14. The Dassera Holidays with the Exhibition and the Horse and Cattle Show and the Races are growing to be of ever increasing interest to all classes of people throughout the whole State. People from all parts of the State continue to flock to Radhanpur in increasing numbers every year, during these popular holidays and seem to enjoy the sight-seeing and the Races beyond all expectations. The institution of these annual features of popular interest has been an established fact and has, it seems, come to stay permanently, to the entire satisfaction and expectations of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, to whose wise initiative it owes its birth and origin.

The collection of the best type of animals of local breed-horses, bullocks cowes and buffaloes and camels are of special interest to Girassias and the other agriculturists of the State and surrounding territories, who seem to vie with one another in bringing in their animals for the Show and sale even. The Girassias and the Patels and Jagirdars and local Shethias freely and eagerly enter their horses for the several races which are going more and more attractive every year to these classes of people particularly.

Prizes amounting to Rs. 2050 and Rs. 580 were distributed among the Race winners as well as owners of best cattles and Exibits.

Visit of the P. A. Palanpur and other State guests.

15. The Political Agent, Palanpur visited the State on 25th Februrry 1921 and stayed at Radhanpur for two days.

Maharaj Kisansing of Jodhpur, K. S. Jabarjustkhan of Palanpur and Postal Superintendent were among those who visited Radhanpur during the year under report.

CHAPTER II—Administration of land.

Villages under Khalsa Revenue Vahivat and those held by the Bhayats and the aliences.

16. This State comprises 171 villages including one depopulated; they are devided into 5 mahals Of these 150 are under State khalsa vahivat, 14 held by Bhayats, 5 by Inamdars and 2 by Dharmada holders.

Vachhda Pung Bet.

17. The Vachhada Pung Bet does not bring land revenue but from the sale proceeds of wood, stones, as also grazing fee and other such miscellaneous items, some revenue is realized.

Vahivat based on practice.

18. The Administration of land is carrid on acording to Vahivat or practice regulated by Rules, Orders, and Circulars issued from time to time as occasion arose.

19. The Bhagvati system yet prevails in the two villages of Sherganj and Kolapur in the Radhanpur Mahal but it is intended to introduce the cash system in these two villages also.

Boundary disputes.

20. 30 cases of boundary disputes were outstanding at the end of 1919-1920.-Of these 3 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 27 at the close of the year. They are under enquiry with the Simada Kamdar.

Internal boundary disputes.

21. Of the 5 outstanding cases of internal boundary disputes, none, was disposed of during this year.

22. The following table gives the total area of land culturable &c. of villages under khalsa vahivat.

Particulars	1919-20 Acres.	1920-21 Acres.	Increase or decrease.
1. Total lands	469451-34	471682-0	+2230-6
2. Less Kharabo	40756-3	40779	+22-37
3. Balance of culturable lands			
(a) Talad	362328-5	364410-11	+2082-6
(b) Pasaita	66367-27	66492-29	+125-2
Total ...	428695-32	430903-0	+2207-8

4. Area under occupation ...			
(a) Talpad			
1. Under actual cultivation ...	156960-31	153471-27	-3489-4
2. Padtar	40393-37	46018-19	+5624-22
Total ...	197354-28	199490-6	
(b) Pasaita			
1. Under actual cultivation ...	44976-1	44779-34	-196-7
2. Padtar	21391-26	21712-35	+321-9
Total ...	66367-27	66492-29	+125-2
Grand Total ...	263722-15	265982-35	+2260-20
5. Culturable unoccupied Padtar land.	164973-17	164920-5	-53-12

23. The above statistics show that there was an increase of 2260-20 gunthas in the total area of occupied culturable land and decrease of 53-12 gunthas in the Padtar land also that out of the total acreas 199490-6 of Talpad occupied land, acres 153471-27 gunthas were actually cultivated during the year and acres 46018-19 remained Padtar.

24. During the year under the report. 6 new cultivators settled in the State taking up 75-13 gunthas of land. Acres 4458-22 gunthas have been brought under plough by the old cultivators making a total of 4533-35 gunthas against 4503-20 gunthas relinquished by them.

25. No new village was polupated during the year under report. The total culturable land in 21 Bhayati and other villages amounted to acres 48206-28, out of which acres 32, 346-25 were cultivated and 15860-3 gunthas remained Padtar against 48, 206-28, 32180-15 and 16026-13 gunthas respectively in the previous year

26. The revenve of Bhayati and of Inami and Dharmada villages amounted to Rs. 39,445-6-6 and Rs. 7,848-3-8 respectively in 1920-21 against Rs. 78,650-15-9 and Rs. 15,415-2-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the year being on the whole not satisfactory.

27. Excluding the sum of Rs. 40,568-12-2 received on account of the arrears of the previous years, the land revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 3,59,092-4-0 against Rs. 341120-0-10 excluding 36,082-11-2 on account of arrears.

28. The collection from the Customs revenues amounted to Rs. 96820--11-6 against Rs. 1,43,871-13-8. The decrease is due to less outturn of cotton, as also due to less export consequent upon the market low prices.

Customs Collections.

29. 18 cases of non payment of Dan were detected during the year under report against 18 in the previous year.

Smuggling cases.

30. The State has ½ share in the customs revenue of Terwada and as usual a separate Nakedar and a peon is maintained to recover this revenue, and half of the whole recovery is paid to the Talukdars of Terwada.

Terwada Customs duty.

31. No transit duties are levied in the State. The practice of issuing passes by Patels in the absence on duty or leave of the Tehsildars continues as mentioned in the report of the previous year.

Transit duty.

32. Of the cultivators who had no receipt or Khata books, 340 were supplied with the same during the year under report.

Cultivators Khata books.

33 Processes had to be issuad for the recovery of revenue in 121 cases and Rs. 1535-15-10 were realized against 470 and Rs. 1944-5-0 respectively in the last year.

Issue of processes for the recovery of revenue due.

34. The census was taken on the night of the 18th March 1921 and was completed most satisfactorily. The Rules prescribed by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Poona were strictly followed and the work was done without experiencing any difficulty. Mr. Chandulal H. Thakore Revenue Adnikari was placed incharge of Census Operations and Mr. Vishnuprasad Narsinhprasad Vaishnav was appointed Census Officer to work under him. The abstraction work is being done at Radhanpur by the establishment especially appointed for the work under the supervision of the State Census Superintendent.

Census.

35. The Revenue Adnikari was in the district for 26 days. He inspected Daftars of past years of 26 Tehsils and of 2 Tehsils for 1977. He could not move in the district owing to his having been engaged on duty at Radhanpur &c.

36. The Wahivatdars of the five Mahals, viz Radhanpur, Sami, Munjpur Ved and Balodhan moved for 115, 134, 145, 215, and 180 days in the district of their respective Mahals and inspected the Daftars of the Tehsils and boundary marks in their respective Mahals and did other work.

Wahivatdars' work in district.

Chapter III—Protection.

37. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State. No New laws have been introduced during the year under report.

Legislation.

38. Appendix III shows the constitution of the Bodyguard and Paltan. The former consists of 1 Rasaldar, 1 Jamadar two Daffedars and 11 sowars. They are drilled by the Rasaldar and serve as escorts to His Highness the Nawab saheb, the members of the Royal Family and the British Political Officers visiting the State. The cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 11280-10-4 against Rs. 13210-12-4 in the previous year.

Military & Bodyguard.

39. The Number of the Paltan including the Band was 56 at the end of the year. The men are regularly drilled by the Subedar and they are armed with Muzzle loading enfield Muskets. They are chiefly employed on guard duty on the Jail, Treasury, Palace.&c.

Paltan & Band.

The head quarters of both the Body guard and Paltan is in Radhanpur and in the majority of cases local men are given preference for the sake of encouragement.

40. Police—The Police is also recruited locally as far as possible, and consists of 130 foot Police of all ranks below Head Constables. Of whom 42 are armed with Muzzle loading Muskets and bayonets and 88 are unarmed, 52 mounted including 17 regular, 35 irregular, and 14 camel sowars unarmed and 1 Bhoi Bargir making a total of 209 men (vide Appendix IV).

Police Mounted & foot.

Out of the above total Police strength, 36 are able to read and write.

41. The total number of Police Force was 209 the same as last year, and the total cost of Police amounted to Rs. 40587-3-8 including Rs. 10321-5-11 on account of village police, against Rs. 48705-14-4 including Rs 12634-5-10 for the village Police. The ratio of the Police to population and area comes to 1 to 104 inhabitants and 1 to 1.8 per square mile.

Strength of Police.

42. Village Police. The number of Village Police was the same as last year i. e 418 including 64 employed in Bhayati and Inami villages Of these 206 were paid in cash and the rest held lands or were paid partly in cash and partly in land.

Village Police.

Working oft he Police.

43 The working of the Police is shown in Appendix V and VI. The number of offences reported to and the number of offenders arrested by the Police amounted to151 and 91 respectivelly against 142 and 137 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions on the numbers arrested and sent up for trial amounted to 42 85 and 49.37 respectively against 48.17 in 1919-1920.

Criminal Courts.

44. Criminal Justice- The number of criminal Courts at the end of 1919-20 remains the same as last year. Under the present arrangements the various Courts exercise the following powers:-

1. Huzur Court:- All the powers of a High Court in appeal and Revision.

2. The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish:- The powers of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.

3, 4, 5, 6&7:- The courts of the First Class Magistrate and Munsiff at Radhanpur Sami-Munjpur Ved and Balodhan:- All the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

8. The Court of the Revenue Adhikari:- the powers of a First Class Magistrate in revenue matters only, and of hearing of appeals against the decisions of the Wahivatdars pertaining to the revenue matters.

9 to 13 The Courts of the Wahivatdars of Radhanpur, Sami. Munjpur Ved and Balodhan Mahals:- The powers of a Third Class Magistrate in revenue matter only.

Since 1884 the Judicial and executive functions are separated in the State.

Working of the Criminal Courts.

45 Appendix VII and VIII show the work done by the various Courts. The number of offences reported and persons dealt with and disposed of amounted to 340, 444, and 423 respectively against 455, 605 and 556 in 1919-20. The number of persons remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year was 19.

Appeals in Criminal Cases.

46. Appendix IX shows the result of Criminal appeals. There were 8 applications including 2 on hand at the end of the last year, of which 9 were disposed of 2 being rejected, in 1 case the sentences being confirmed, in 3 modified and in 2 reversed, leaving a balance of 1 pending disposal at the close of year.

Besides these 4 applications were disposed of in reversion.

Working of the Civil Courts.

47. Appendix X shows that at the beginning of the year there was a balance of 222 undecided cases and 459 suits were filed during the year against 330 of the last year. The total number of suits before the Courts for disposal was therefore 681 against 577 in last year. Of these cases, 506 of the value of Rs. 6[illegible],119-6-[illegible] were disposed of as against 355 suits worth Rs. 41,120-4-10 during the preceding year.

Application for execution of decrees.

48. Apppendix XI shows that the year opened with a balance of 52 unexecuted decrees and 180 new applications for execution were filed during the year. The total number of applications for disposal was 232. Out of these, 196 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 36 applications at the end of the year against 222, 170 and 52 respectively in 1919-20.

Civil appeals.

49. Appendix XII shows the working of the civil Appellate Courts. The number of appeals filed during the year amounted to 58 inclusive 4 of the previous year against 26 of the last year. Of which 50 were disposed of and 8 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

The average duration was 2 months and 8 days against 2 months and 23 days in 1919-1920.

In addition to the above, one application for miscellaneous and 8 revision appeals were disposed of by the Huzur Court against 9 in the last year and one Revision appeal was pending at the end of the year.

Jails & Lock-ups.

50. Appendix XIII shows that the number of Jails and lock-ups remains the same as before, and that 131 prisoners were admitted into the Jail and Lock-ups and the daily attendance was 10.16 against 208 and 14.38 respectively in 1919-1920. The average period of accused amounted to 22·75 against 20·71 days in the previous year.

Registration of documents.

51. Appendices XIV and XV show the working of Registeration offices during the year. 291 documents concerning property worth valued at Rs. 163937-15-0 and yielding fees Rs. 2903-11-3 were registered as against 393 documents relating to property valued at Rs. 232478-15-3 and yielding fees amounting to Rs. 3719-3-9 in 1919-1920.

Extradition Cases.

52. Extradition-19 persons were surrendered to this State during the year under report. Of these 11 were convicted, 3 discharged and 5 remained awaiting trial against 10 convicted, and 10 discharged out of 21 surrendered in 1919-1920. 17 persons were surrendered by this State to the neighbouring State for trial.

53. Municipal administration– Appendix XVI shows the Municipal receipts and expenditure at Radhanpur, Sami and Munjpur.

Municipal administration.

The Radhanpur Municipality is supported by a annual grant of Rs. 5000 from the State, the other municipal receipes amounted to Rs. 5633-8-2 as compared with Rs. 9738-2-4 in the last year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs.7903-3-11 against Rs. 13492-11-0 in the previous year.

The Sami and Munjpur Municipalities are principally dependant on the State. Sudhara Lagat at ½ p. c. on imports is levied in these towns. The income from this source during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1067-15-4 at Sami and Rs. 393-15-8 at Munjpur against Rs. 1160-12-5 and Rs. 804-7-5 respectively during the previous year.

The disbursement on account of these two municipalities amounted to Rs. 967-8-5 and Rs. 199-15-7 in the year under report against Rs. 1503-8-8 and Rs 313-12-1 respectively in 1919-1920.

CHAPTER IV–Production & Distribution.

54. Appendix XVII gives the total rainfall during the year. The year's rain-fall was 19 inches 58 cents being registered at Radhanpur, 17 inches 44 cents at Sami, and 19 inches 80 cents at Balodhan.

Rain-fall

55. The rains having been timely, the outturn of Kharif crops was some what good in some of the villages, but they having held off in the latter part of the monsoon, the rabi crop suffered and was unsatisfactory. Frost too damaged the crop specially of cotton and castor-seeds this year.

Crops.

56. The prices of staple food grains are shown in Appendix XVIII. The rates remained higher than those owing to deficiency of latter rains.

Prices of staple food.

57. As reported last year there are no natural forests in the State, but gardens and plantations are maintained. The total number of gardens and plantations remain the same as last year i. e. 14 and 11 respectively. The aggregate cost of maintaining these amounted to Rs. 13,514-3-5 against Rs. 13,600-2-9. The income derived from these amounted to Rs. 523-9-11 against Rs. 796-12-5 in the previous year. This seems to be unsatisfactory and more attempts are necessary on the part of the Department to see that sufficient income is derived to meet the

Gardens & Plantations.

the expenditure. During the year under report 1126 trees were planted by the Forest and Revenue Department.

Trade.

58. Export and Import:- The principal items of export and import were the same as before, the total value of exports and imports are stated to be Rs. 1455652-7-0 and Rs. 748245-10-8 against Rs. 2677500-11-9 and Rs 1332668-12-3 respectively in the previous year.

Ginning factories.

59. As stated in the previous report, the number of ginning factories remained the same i. e. 3 at Sami, 1 at Lolada, 1 at Munjpur, and 1 Crude oil engine ginning factory and oil Mill at Radhanpur. The three of Sami worked for 38, 39 and 45½ days Munjpur for 42 and Radhanpur for 70 days during this year and cleared Mds 43846-38 seers, Mds 24950 and Mds 61282-33 seers. Mds 45467, and Radhanpur Mds 2775-8 seers respectively during the year. The Ginning factory at Lolada did not work during the year.

Cotton Press.

60. There is one cotton press at Sami which worked for 45 days and 6921 bales of mds 64884-15 seers of cotton were issued. Royalty at the rate of one anna per bale is charged.

Public Works.

61. Appendix XIX shows the expenditure on P. W. D. No new original work was carried out. Necessary repairs were made to several State buildings which badly required them. More necessary repairs are needed to State buildings in the villages and they are being taken up very year.

Post & Telegraph.

62. There is a Sub-Post and a combined Telegraph Office at Radhanpur and Branch Post Office at Sami, Munjpur Chandur (Rathvi) and Lolada. It is essential to open also a branch office at Ved & Balodhan being headquarters of two Mahals It is urgently needed that better and more speedy arrangements be made for carrying post to and from Radhanpur. The present arrangements are very inconvenient, as the post is received very late at Radhanpur

Cattle & other agricultural stock.

63. Appendix XX show the number of cattle and other live stock in the State during the year under report. A census of these was taken as usual on 15th March throughout the State with the aid of the leading village residents. There was prevalence of small-pox and other diseases among the cattle during the year

Excise shops.

64. Appendix XXI shows the number of excise shops and the revenue derived from them.

65. The number of grass Vids remained the same as in the last year. The work of cutting and carting the grass of these Vids was managed by contract as well as departmentally.

Grass.

66 Owing to the deficiency of rains and an unsatisfactory condition of the crops, the cultivators could not collect grass, still however, 33200 mds at Radhanpur, 36775 mds at Sami, 86590 mds at Munipur, 21160 mds at Vel and 81473 mds at Balodhan have been stored by the cultivators.

Storage of grass.

67. The Railway communication for Radhanpur State seems as far off as ever The State has not been laking in its demand, but is pressing and pressing it with all insistence every year; It is however fervently hoped that the project soon fluctuates and the country this side is provided with means of development, socially industrially and economically. It cannot be too strongly impressed that the State is under a great handicap through want of railway communication.

Railway.

CHAPTER V–Revenue & Finance.

68. Appendix XXII shows the receipt and expenditure of the State for the year under report as compared with the previous four years. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 743625–15–9 and Rs. 749550–2–3 against Rs. 765733–12–9 and Rs. 815799–6–4 respectively during the previous year.

Revenue & Finace.

The causes of increase and decrease under certain heads are given below:–

RECEIPTS.

4. Opium Revenue–The decrease of Rs. 3705–15–6 is mainly due to the change in conditions in the Opium contract.

6. Jama–The increase of Rs. 119–6–1 is due to the recovery of the amount in arrears.

13. Other receipts–The decrease of Rs. 10150–7–0 is due to causes as under:–

Rs. 2607–13–8 were received less on account of interest mainly due to the disposing of the war Bonds.

Rs. 8150–1–10 were received less on account of miscellaneous recoveries which in fact was due to the adjustment of Rs 5822 in the previous year which was not the case this year.

Rs. 2645–14–10 were received on account of deposits.

In all the above 3 items it will be seen that the deficit amounts to Rs. 13403-14-4, however Rs. 3253-7-4 were received more on account of miscellaneous advances in comparison with the last year, thus the total deficiency amounts to Rs. 10150-7-0.

EXPENDITURE.

1. Durbar charges-The decrease of Rs. 60501-14-7 is due to the less payment of allowances and salaries and the adjustment being not yet made of the amount advanced for His Highness' tour to Delhi &c. &c.

15. Dharmada Devasthan &c-The decrease of Rs. 24431-6-9 is due to less payment towards war Funds &c. during the year under report.

17. Paid in liquidation of debts-The decrease of Rs 31840-11-0 is due to the postponment of the payment of loan instalment &c.

CHAPTER VI-Medical Service

Hospitals & Dispensaries.

69. The number of Hospitals and Dispensaries remain the same as last year.

Vaccination.

70. The following table shows the work done by the vaccinators, whose work is annually inspected by the Chief Medical Officer.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination			
	Males	Females	Total	Succes full	Males	Females	Total	Succes full
1919-20	759	785	1544	1520	0	0	0	0
1920-21	560	507	1067	1020	0	0	0	0

Medical statistics.

71. Appendix XXIII shows the amount of medical aid afforded in Hospitals and Dispensaries. 4 major and 113 minor operations were performed in both the Hospitals. There were 76, 37, 2 and 18 minor operations performed at Sami, Munjpur,

Ved and Balodhan dispensaries respectively. 71 persons were treated as indoor & 14979 as outdoor patients during the year against 67 and 12,291 respectively. The average daily attendance was 175.85 against 141.95 in the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11971-3-6 against Rs. 9737-11-6 in the previous year.

Diseases.

72. The most common diseases that prevailed during the year under report, were Maleria,, diseases of the eye, respiratory system and small-pox in a very mild form.

Vital statistics.

73. The Vital statistics are shown in Appendix XXIV. The number of births and deaths shows an increase of 51 and 195 respectively when compared with figures of the previous year.

Postmortem Examination.

74. One postmortem examination was held at Sami Dispensary.

CHAPTER VII—Education.

Statistics of Schools.

75. Appendix XXV gives particulars of schools maintained by the State. The number of schools was the same as in the previous year i. e. 26 There has been a decrease of 14 students in the High school, 15 in Taluka schools, 17 in Urdu school and 8 in the Girls' schools, while there was an increase of 16 in the village schools.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11732-8-7 against Rs. 16079-15-0 in the previous year.

76. The system of granting Exhibition to students as usual continues.

77. The number of students studying in the High and Primary schools according to the communities they belong to is as under:-

High School 154.

27 Brahmins.	77 Jains
19 Mahomedans.	31 Other Hindus.

Vernacular Schools 939.

125 Brahmins.	259 Jains.
115 Mahomedans,	440 Other Hindus.

The results of the annual examinations satisfactory the percentrge of the students passed in the examinations being as under:-

Radhanpur	High school	42 p. c.
„	Taluka school	66 p. c.
„	Girls' school	43 p. c.
Sami	Taluka school	46 p. c.
„	Girls' school	60 p. c.
Munjpur	Taluka school	64 p c.

The annual examination of the High School was held in the month of March 1921 by the Head Master and his colleagues. The number of students who appeared at the examination was 127. of which 53 passed in all the heads, the result being 42 p. c. against 54 p. c of the last year.

78. During the year under report there were only 4 students in the Matriculation class who were all sent up for the Examination; but none of these was successful. The reason is, the post of the Head Master changed hand and the new Head Master took charge very lately-also, the difficulty of securing good hands is responsible for the unfortunate result to some extent. It was only in the latter part of year that the Matric Class made any progress when the present Head Master took charge.

Birth-day of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

79. On the 19th April 1920, the auspicious birthday of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, prizes in books and sweets were distributed to the students of the local schools at the hands of Maharaja Kisansing of Jodhpur.

Scholarships.

80. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was graciously pleased to award a monthly scholarship of Rs. 30 to Somnath Revashanker Mehta for prosecuting his study in the Agricultural College Poona. His Highness, with his usual liberal ideas in matter of education of His Highness's subjects, has provided ample means for prosecution of higer studies in the form of scholarships and the above liberal award is an instance in point. I have however to observe with regret that sufficient number of students do not keep up and continue their studies beyond 3-4 standards of the High School. And for this the parents are mainly responsible.

CHAPTER VIII.

Records.

81. Records:- The work of sorting and classifying the old records is in progress.

82. Horse-breeding:-The State maintains one Stallion. No mare was covered by the State Stallion during the year under report.

Horse-breeding.

83. Libraries:- There are two Libraries, one at Radhanpur and the other at Sami. Both the libraries are maintained by public subscriptions and a handsome grant from the State and managed by the Managing Committee under the Supervision of the State.

Libraries.

84. Printing Press:- The Printing work of the State is done under contract by a local printing press. The Bi-Monthly State Gazette is printed and published at this Printing Press.

Printing Press.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it may be noted that the administration during the year has worked smoothly throughout the year. Grateful thanks are due to His Highness the Nawab Saheb for His Highness ever vigilant and kind supervision over all the departments of the State and sympethetic encouragement and guidance.

Hargovind H.

Dewan,

Radhanpur State.

Radhanpur

14th June 1922

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Radhanpur State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1920–1921.

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Vanmalidas Vrajpal Doshi B. A. L. L. B.	Sar Nyayadhish	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	Directly employed
Mr Chaudulal Harilal Thakore.	Revenue Adhikari & Ex. officio Municipal President	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	Do
Mr. Jethalal Manchharam Bhatt.	Police Superitendent	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Mahomed Ahshankhan.	Treasury Officer	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Harjivandas Dipchand Shah	Private Secretary	1–4–1920	22–5–1920	"
Mr Chhatalal H. Dave.	Do	23–5–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Gajanan L. Godbole L. M & S.	Chief Medical officer	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr, Narayen Ganesh Kanitkar.	Head Master High School & Superintendent Primary schools	1–4–1920	17–4–1920	"
Mr. Jeyshanker Gaupatram	Do	19–8–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Asadulla Nijamudin Sheikh.	Superintendent Record office	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Mangalprasad H. Thakore.	Head Cleark Huzur Office	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Nurmahomed Abdulla.	Sarbhara Superintendent	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Kudratullakhan.	Risaldar & Jail Superintendent	1–4–1920	31–3–1931	"
Mr. Birnarayansing	Paltan Subedar	1–4–1920	19–10–1920	"
Mr. Sheikh Ahmed Daud	Do	20–10–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Jayantilal C. Thakore.	Stable Superintendent	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. John Manual Desa	Municipal Secretary	1–4–1920	31–3–1921	"
Mr. Krishnalal C Thakore.	Vid Supervisor	1–4–1920	30–6–1920	"
Mr. Syed Salam Abdulraheman.	Acting Do	1–7–1920	31–3–1921	"

Hargovind Harnarayen
Dewan,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Radhanpur State.

Description.	Whether adopted From British Indian Act.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1 The Indian Penal Code Act XIV of 1860	yes		
2 The Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898	"		
3 The Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882 as amended by Acts VI, VII & X of 1888 and Act VIII of 1890, Act VI, of 1892 until 31st December 1908 and act V of 1908 from 1st January 1909.	"		
4 The Contract Act IX of 1872		Amendments applied by Notification No. 12 dated 16 September 1908	
5 The Law on Evidence Act I of 1872			
6 The Opium Act I of 1878			
7 The Salt Act II of 1890	"		
8 The Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889	"		
9 The Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890 as amended by Act III of 1898	"		
10 The Bombay Village of Police Act VIII of 1867 as amended by Act I of 1876	"	Nil	
11 The Hindu Law	"	"	
12 The Mahommeden Law	"	"	
13 The Court Fee Act III of 1896	"	"	
14 The Limitation Act II of 1896	"	"	
15 The Explosive Act	"	"	Adopted with modifications from Similar Acts in force in British India
16 The Registration Act	"	"	Do- Do-
17 The Arms Act	"	"	Do- introduced in 1902
18 The Game Rules of 1908	"		Do- Do- in 1902
19 The Explosive Substances Rules of 1908			Do- Do- in 1904
20 The Press & Registration of books Acts XXV. of 1868			Do- Do- in 1908 by Notification No. 6 dated 1—6—1908
21 The Indian Press Act I of 1910			Do- Do- in 1908 by Notification No. 11 dated 16-9-1908
22 The Stamps Acts			Do- Do- in 1910 by Notification No. 855 dated 27-8-1910
			Do- Do- Do-
			Do- Do- in 1917 by Notification No. 50 dated 12-9-1917

Hargovind Harnarayen.
Dewan,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Radhanpur State 1930-1931.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting officers and men						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties: Died	Casualties: Invalided	Casualties: Discharged deserted, ect	At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men: European Commissioned officers	Number of men: Native Commissioned officers	Number of men: Non-Commissioned officers	Number of men: Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry...	17	1	0	0	3	15	Bodyguard sawars	0	0	2	2	11	11280-10-4	
Sappers...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	‡ Out of these only 2 are serviceable & used for firing salutes
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 ‡	0	0	0	0	0—0—0	
Infantry...	48	4	1	0	8	43 §	Paltan	0	0	2	11	30	7043-5-2	§ Including Gymnastic master,
Band	14	0	0	1	0	13	Band	0	0	1	2	10		
Imperial Service Troops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total ...	79	5	1	1	11	71	0	17	0	5	15	51	18323-15-6	

Hargovind Harnarayen
Dewan
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, in the Radhanpur State for the year 1920-1921.

Description of officer.	Number	Pay of the grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally	Judicially punished.	by promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent ...	1	250—0—0	1590—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Inspecter ...	1	100	1170—10—5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constable ...	1	60	620—6—4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constable ...	1	40	408—4—5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constable ...	3	35	700—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Head Constable ...	1	30	353—12—8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Head Constable ...	1	20	140—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Head Constable ...	2	15	300—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Head Constable ...	1	13	130—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Havaldars	2	14	233—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Havaldars	3	13	377—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Nayaks	1	12	120—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Nayaks	3	11	110—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Nayaks	6	10	257—5—9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Constables	26	9	1834—3—1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	
Constables	42	8	2922—12—4	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	
Constables	47	7	2522—2—4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dafedars	5	22	1243—11—11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Sowars	21	21	4660—7—8	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	
Sowars	26	20	6145—15—5	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	
Camel Sowars	14	14	1607—6—11	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Bhoy-bargir	1	10	120—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total ...	209	2996	28193—13—8	0	0	0	0	0	36	14	

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APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Radhanpur State, during the the year 1920-1921.

Name of State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Radhanpur	142	151	137	91	137	79	66	39	47	25	48·17	42·85	48·17	49·37	

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APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered in the Radhanpur State, during the year 1920-1921.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks.
	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	
Radhanpur	Rs. A. P. 43638-13-0	Rs. A. P. 13091-10-9	Rs. A. P. 4312-4-9	Rs. A P. 8454-12-6	9.87	64.58	

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APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Radhanpur State during the year 1920–1921.

Serial number.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Capital punishment.	Accused awaiting trial.	Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment only.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.				
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Chapter VIII.																														
1	Offences against public tranquility Secs. 143, 160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter IX.																														
2	Offences by or relating to public servants.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter X.																														
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ...	3	14	17	1	16	19	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter XI.																														
4	False Evidence and offences against public justice. ...	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter XII.																														
5	Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Chapter XIII.										
6	Offences relating to weight and measures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter XIV.										
7	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter XV.										
8	Offences relating to religion...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter XVI.										
9	Offences affecting the Human body										
	1 Murder	0	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
	2 Attempt to commit murder...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3 Culpable homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3 Causing death by negligence.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A										
	4 Attempt to commit suicide ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5 Causing miscarriage ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6 Causing hurt (voluntarily)...	8	53	66	86	40	137	7	0	0	0
	7 Causing grievous hurt ...	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0

	8 Wrongful restraint & confinement	0	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9 Criminal force & assault ...	2	46	48	13	16	37	5	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	32	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9 Offences of abduction or kidnapping	1	3	4	2	3	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	10 Rape	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	10 Unnatural offences ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	A																															
	Chapter XVII.																															
10	Offences against property																															
	1 Theft	4	52	56	51	32	54	33	0	4	4	12	13	0	33	17	0	0	15	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3		
	2 Extortion	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	3 Robbery	1	3	4	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	4 Dacoity	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1		
	5 Murder in dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	6 Receiving of stolen property	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	7 Criminal misappropriation of property	0	6	6	6	5	5	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	8 Cheating	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	9 Mischief	3	12	15	12	14	23	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	10 Criminal trespass ...	0	5	5	7	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	11 House trespass	1	9	10	2	5	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	12 Criminal breach of trust ...	2	2	4	3	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	Chapter XVIII.																															
11	Offence relating to documents &c. ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	Chapter XX.																														
12	Offences relating to marriage...	0	2	2	6	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter XXI.																														
13	Offences of defamation ...	0	2	2	5	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chapter XXII.																														
14	Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance	7	81	88	33	30	73	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	68	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	
	Chapter XXIII.																														
15	Attempt to commit offences ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Chapter VIII of Cri. P. C.Secs. 109--110	0	8	8	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Chapter XII Cri. P. C. Secs 145--147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	District Police Act V of 1867	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Cattle trespass Act I 1871 ...	0	1	1	3	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Opium Act I 1878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Abkari Act V 1878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Gambling Act IV 1887 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Salt Act II 1890	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Arms Act	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Miscellaneous	0	8	8	2	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	36	328	364	262	209	443	84	2	8	6	23	45	0	84	240	0	0	29	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	19	8

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Radhanpur State during the year 1920-1921.

Name of court	No of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year 1920-1921.	Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1920-1921					Total								
	1919-1920	1920-1921	Remaining at the end of 1919-1920	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in Presence of the Magistrate.	1919-1920	1920-1921	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Persons died escaped transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar Nyayadhish	6	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	1	3	0	0	2	
Revenue Adhikari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Radhanpur 1st Class Magistrate	192	154	13	32	126	22	3	0	204	196	28	136	19	0	0	13	
Sami Do Do ...	160	90	1	12	0	60	2	0	156	75	5	56	12	0	0	1	
Munjpur ,, ,, ...	76	55	28	40	22	17	1	0	204	108	50	36	22	0	0	0	
Ved ,, ,, ...	15	20	3	22	10	0	6	0	27	41	18	3	17	0	0	3	
Balodhan ,, ,, ...	6	15	3	7	7	1	0	0	5	18	2	5	11	0	0	0	
Radhanpur 3rd Class Magistrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sami Do Do ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Munjpur ,, ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ved ,, ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Balodhan ,, ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total ...	455	340	49	118	165	100	12	0	605	444	103	236	84	0	0	19	

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APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Radhanpur State during the year 1920-1921.

Number	Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases																Remarks.
			Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry etc ordered		Pending		
					Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	Huzur Court ...	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Sar Nyayadhish ...	5	0	0	1	1	4	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Revenue Adhikari ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	
	Total ...	8	2	2	1	1	4	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	

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Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil works—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Radhanpur State, during the year 1920-1921.

Number.	Tribunal	Opening balance 1919-1920	Opening balance 1920-1921	Filed during the year Received by transfer or on remand 1919-20	Filed during the year Received by transfer or on remand 1920-21	Total 1919-1920	Total 1920-1921	Disposed of during the year 1919-1920	Disposed of during the year 1920-1921	Closing balance 1919-1920	Closing balance 1920-1921	Suits filed in 1920-1921 Value	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs 100	No. of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500	No. of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1000	No. of suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000	No. of suits above Rs 5000	Suits disposed of in 1920-1921 Ex-parte	Admitted and Compromised	Struck of the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	Remarks
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10					11					12	13
1	Sar Nyayadhish																										
	Regular suits ...	5	6	2	9	7	15	1	6	6	9	12505	12	6	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	10339-15-3	0 9 4	
	Small cause suits ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	
2	Radhanpur Munsiff																										
	Regular suits ...	88	135	134	125	222	260	87	160	135	100	13576	0	9	10	108	7	79	45	1	0	0	92	24	44	19269-8-0	0 9 29	
	Small cause suits ...	20	17	42	57	62	74	45	54	17	20	890	14	9	0	57	0	57	0	0	0	0	27	16	11	828-7-6	0 3 13	
3	Sami Munsiff																										
	Regular suits ...	38	26	66	71	104	97	78	78	26	19	10554	2	7	0	71	0	34	35	2	0	0	2	33	8	35	13474-13-0	0 6 0	
	Small cause suits ...	0	0	17	14	17	14	17	14	0	0	198	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	8	198-14-0	0 0 27	
4	Munjpur Munsiff																										
	Regular suits ...	39	35	77	79	116	114	81	107	35	7	9335	1	6	2	74	3	53	25	1	0	0	0	72	10	25	15508-10-3	0 5 9	
	Small cause suits ...	6	1	14	18	20	19	19	19	1	0	189	4	6	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	9	212-4-6	0 1 4	
5	Ved Munsiff																										
	Regular suits ...	1	0	24	54	25	54	25	42	0	12	5393	11	3	0	53	1	35	19	0	0	0	3	33	1	5	4016-15-3	0 5 6	
	Small cause suits ...	0	0	2	16	2	16	2	15	0	1	229	12	3	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	2	216-4-3	0 1 13	
6	Balodhan Munsiff																										
	Regular suits ...	0	2	2	14	2	16	0	9	2	7	1164	13	3	0	14	0	9	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1003-0-0	0 3 16	
	Small cause suits ...	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	50	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	50-0-0	0 2 15	
	Total																										
	Regular suits ...	171	204	305	352	476	556	272	402	204	154	52529	10	10	13	324	15	210	139	4	8	1	5	241	44	112	63612-13-9	0 2 6	
	Small cause suits ...	26	18	75	107	101	125	83	104	18	21	1558	12	6	0	107	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	51	23	30	1506-8-3	0 2 6	
	Grand Total ...	197	222	380	459	577	681	355	506	222	195	54088	7	4	13	431	15	317	139	4	8	1	5	292	67	142	65119-6-0	0 4 12	

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APPENDIX XI

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees 1920-1921.

Tribunal	Opening balance. 1919-1920	Opening balance. 1920-1921	Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register 1919-1920	Applications brought to the Register 1920-1921	Applications brought to the Register Value for present year	Total 1919-1920	Total 1920-1921	Total Value for present year	Disposed of 1919-1920	Disposed of 1920-1921	Disposed of Value for present year	Closing balance 1919-1920	Closing balance 1920-1921	Closing balance Value for present year	Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	Remarks.
1 Sar Nyayadhish ...	13	5	234-10-6	18	19	5864-14-8	31	24	6099-9-2	26	20	2203-0-5	5	4	3896-8-9	1	0	3	
2 Radhanpur Munsiff ...	42	29	2712-6-1	77	76	6375-9-3	119	105	9007-15-4	90	86	7804-11-1	29	19	1283-4-3	6	3	10	
3 Sami Munsiff ...	12	4	752-0-9	16	42	3630-11-7	28	46	4382-12-4	24	42	4123-13-4	4	4	258-15-0	4	0	0	
4 Munjpur Munsiff ...	10	13	993-0-9	28	35	3237-3-4	38	48	4230-4-1	25	41	3385-14-1	13	7	844-6-0	1	3	3	
5 Ved Munsiff ...	1	1	68-14-0	5	8	465-15-3	6	9	534-13-3	5	7	383-2-0	1	2	151-11-3	1	0	1	
6 Balodhan Munsiff ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total ...	78	52	4761-0-1	144	180	19574-6-1	222	232	24335-6-2	170	196	17900-8-11	52	36	6434-13-3	13	6	17	

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Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and result of appeals in Civil Suits in the Radhanpur State, during the year 1920-1921.

Tribunal	Opening Balance		Filed during the year		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration						Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of		1919-1920			1920-1921			
																							Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	
	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921							
Hazur Court ...	0	0	5	16	5	19	5	11	0	5	649-5-0	3751-3-6	3	6	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	22	0	2	20	
Sar Nyayadhish ...	10	4	11	38	21	42	17	39	4	3	616-0-0	1861-11-1	4	22	1	5	2	4	1	7	9	1	0	3	24	0	1	26	
Total ...	10	4	16	54	26	58	22	50	4	8	1265-5-0	5612-14-7	7	28	3	7	2	6	1	8	9	1	0	2	23	0	2	8	

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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Radhanpur State during the year 1920-1921.

Stations.	No. of Prisons.	No. of prisoners				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total 1919-1920	Total 1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921				
Radhanpur	1	9	79	139	88	10·59	9.0	8		22·0	Nil.
Sami	1	4	10	50	14	0 14	0·3	3		0·1	
Munjpur	1	3	17	26	20	1·15	1·5	0		0.65	
Ved	1	0	25	15	55	0	0·8	0		0·0	
Balodhan	1	0	0	0	0	3·00	0	0		0	
Total ...	5	16	131	230	147	14·88	10·16	11		22·75	

Rs. 614-10-0

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APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Radhanpur State during the year 1920–1921.

Name of State Courts	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Document of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills		Money--bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	1919--1920	1920--1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 Sar Nyayadhish ...	39	34	17	19	3	0	19	13	0	1	0	1	38	35	133025-0-0	86695-8-0	0	0	1	0	
2 Radhanpur Munsiff	269	195	196	136	2	3	58	37	0	2	13	17	269	193	74028-2-3	61582-9-0	0	1	0	1	
3 Sami Munsiff ...	58	47	30	24	16	12	9	1	0	0	3	10	58	47	20556-0-0	13312-14-0	0	0	0	0	
4 Munjpur Munsiff...	19	13	11	5	2	3	4	4	0	0	2	1	19	13	4073-13-0	1847-0-0	0	0	0	0	
5 Ved Munsiff ...	8	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	3	1	8	2	796-0-0	500-0-0	0	0	0	0	
6 Balodhan Munsiff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total ...	393	291	254	184	23	18	94	56	1	3	21	30	392	290	232478-15-3	163937-15-0	0	1	1	1	

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APPENDIX XV,

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Radhanpur State during the year 1920-1921.

Description	1919-1920							1920-1921.							Remarks.
	No. of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realised.			No. of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realised			
					Rs.	as.	ps.					Rs.	as.	ps.	
Radhanpur State	393	232478	15	3	3749	6	9	290	163937	15	0	2933	11	3	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	
Net profit	0	0	0	0	3719	6	9	0		0	0	2903	11	3	

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APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Radhanpur State, During the year 1920-1921.

Name	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure During the year		Balance on 31st March	Remarks.
		1919-1920	1920-1921		1919-1920	1920-1921		
Radhanpur Municipality	2500-0-0	14738-2-4	10633-8-2	13133-8-2	13492-11-0	7903-3-11	5230-4-3	
Sami Municipality	0	1160-12-5	1067-15-4	1067-15-4	1503-8-6	967-8-5	0	
Munjpur Municipality	0	304-7-5	393-15-8	393-15-8	313-12-1	199-15-7	0	
Total ...	2500-0-0	16203-6-2	12095-7-2	14595-7-2	15309-15-7	9070-11-11	5230-4-3	

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APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Radhanpur State, During the year 1920–1921.

	Station.	April 1920	May 1920	June 1920	July 1920.	August 1920.	September 1920	October 1920.	November 1920.	December 1920	January 1921	February 1921	March 1921	Total	Total of previous year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
1	Radhanpur	0	3·12	5·73	9·26	1·47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19·58	31·51	21·98	
2	Samī	0	2 54	5·61	8·60	0·99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17·44	24·45	21·9	
3	Munjpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Ved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Balodhan	0	5 23	3·33	7·40	3·84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19·80	23 72	21·76	

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APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing prices of staple food-grains in the Radhanpur State.

Articles.	Rate per maund during March 1920			Rate per maund during March 1921			Remarks.
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	
Wheat	2	12	0	3	4	0	
Bajri	2	12	0	2	12	0	
Mag	5	0	0	5	8	0	
Gram	2	12	0	4	0	0	
Adad	5	8	0	5	0	0	
Banti	1	8	0	1	12	0	
Muth	3	0	0	3	4	0	
Guvar	2	8	0	3	4	0	
Juwari	2	0	0	2	6	0	
Chhasto	1	12	0	2	6	0	
Jav	2	4	0	2	0	0	

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APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public works, in the Radhanpur State during the year 1920–1921.

Description of work.	State Funds			Local Funds			Total.	
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Buildings	3017-12-11	16683-4-0	19701-0-11	0	0	0	19701-0-11	
Roads	0	202-13-0	202-13-0	0	0	0	202-13-0	
Wells and tanks	0	1448-2-5	1448-2-5	0	0	0	1448-2-5	* Establishment and other charges.
Miscellaneous	0	2692-5-2	* 2692-5-2	0	0	0	2692-5-2	
Total Expenditure for 1920–1921 ...	3017-12-11	21026-8-7	24044-5-6	0	0	0	24044-5-6	‡ Includes Rs. 1413-1-5 establishment & other charge
—Do—for 1919-1920 ...	15054-9-1	26363-14-0	‡ 41418-7-1	0	0	0	41418-7-1	

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APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Radhanpur State during the year 1920-21.

District.	Year	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts,		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male	Female										
Radhanpur ...	1920-21	17770	27662	167	8910	320	826	136	2752	65290	8320½	0	687	3115	

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APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Radhanpur State during the year 1920-1921.

Name of State		Country Spirit		Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.		Total		Remarks.
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Radhanpur	1919-1920	17	5301-0-0	12	31783-10-10	2	896-1-2	0	0	31	37980-12-0	
	1920-1921	17	5301-0-0 ‡	13	28077-11-4	2	860-14-10	0	0	32	34239-10-2	‡ credited and is recovered as arrears

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APPENDIX XXII B.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Radhanpur State for the year 1920–1921.

No.	Items.	1916–1917			1917–1918			1918–1919			1919–1920			1920–1921		
	Receipts	Rs.	as.	ps	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps
	Opening balance	29805	14	4	33	2	2	1690	4	11	70096	2	10	30	9	3
1	Land Revenue	329357	6	11	39518	13	10	435523	3	9	578857	3	6	407860	15	10
2	Local Cess	54556	11	11	26542	12	3	22197	3	8	56196	6	8	80254	5	5
3	Sale produce of land ...	288	8	0	64	8	0	322	15	8	500	9	0	422	15	0
4	Opium Revenue	15095	6	0	18369	12	0	25430	1	7	31783	10	10	28077	11	4
5	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja, &c)	16258	6	10	13574	15	9	16365	13	2	18363	3	5	15790	12	0
6	Jama &c from surrounding Talukdars	1386	8	10	2023	8	1	1701	8	3	1505	1	10	16 4	7	11
7	Customs Receipts	33321	4	11	126410	7	2	348203	9	10	154968	15	9	9594	8	4
8	Forests	452	8	3	522	9	9	412	6	4	796	12	5	5 3	9	11
9	Judicial (including Stamps) ...	11921	14	10	20557	4	3	26354	1	9	33879	12	4	25360	11	8
10	Education (fees &c) ...	15	11	2	6	7	3	5	15	6	13	4	0	5	0	0
11	Guaranteed Rights	11048	0	0	11048	0	0	11048	0	0	11048	0	0	11048	0	0
12	Extraordinary Receipts ...	3068	11	0	176	0	0	110	12	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
13	Other Receipts	130552	14	10	69082	9	10	64015	1	1	85251	13	2	75101	6	2
14	Tagavi	3818	8	8	8267	1	3	15981	2	2	1565	11	10	801	8	2
	Total ...	611142	10	2	691831	13	5	967979	2	9	765733	12	9	743625	15	9
	Grand Total ...	640948	8	6	691866	15	7	969369	7	8	835829	15	7	743656	9	0
	Expenditure															
1	Darbar Expenses	205458	9	10	247330	1	3	315583	10	6	324372	7	9	263870	9	2
2	Tribute	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Extraordinary Charges ...	1911	14	0	0	0	0	43	8	6	3	13	0	100	0	0
4	Administrative (Establishment	27266	11	0	21950	0	0	25827	9	7	26459	1	4	22919	7	2
5	Revenue Department	33512	11	10	355724	15	2	41753	0	11	35370	1	10	27517	7	11
6	Judicial Department	11047	9	9	8345	9	11	8485	11	0	8272	6	8	7925	6	9
7	Educational Department... ...	18007	11	0	14560	1	1	13983	11	0	16079	15	0	11732	8	7
8	Military (Sirbandi) Paltan ...	14721	5	6	10174	11	10	15675	6	3	11256	8	9	7043	5	2
9	Police and Bodi Guard ...	75142	5	6	48354	15	4	66475	13	10	63021	13	2	51867	14	0
10	Jail	3377	14	3	2957	11	2	2983	14	8	4133	4	6	2624	10	0
11	Dispensary (including) Vaccination	12272	5	7	10863	5	5	16287	12	0	9737	11	6	11971	3	6
12	Forest Department	15476	9	8	13650	0	1	16178	1	1	13600	2	9	13514	3	5
13	Public Work(including Repairs)	11262	0	3	24126	15	1	33957	6	0	41418	7	1	24044	5	6
14	Minor Establishment	29260	9	9	19524	14	7	26677	8	4	37924	7	8	39628	5	11
15	Dharmada (Devasthan) ...	36555	6	11	25610	10	1	69892	9	8	47373	14	8	22942	7	11
16	Guaranteed Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Paid in liquidation	42889	11	0	75742	8	0	75000	1	0	75000	0	0	43159	5	0
18	Miscellaneous	100423	13	11	129949	8	3	170280	13	5	120126	5	8	100598	7	1
19	Nazrana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Purchase of Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Remission and Refunds ...	497	3	10	861	11	5	43	9	8	133	5	9	25	11	0
22	Relief Work	462	0	6	0	0	0	143	1	5	1515	7	3	0	0	0
23	Tagavi	1272	12	3	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1064	12	2
	Total ...	640918	6	4	690176	10	8	899273	4	10	835793	6	4	740553	2	3
	Closing balance ...	35	2	2	169	4	11	70095	2	10	30	9	3	3106	6	9
	Grand total ...	640948	8	6	691866	15		7969369	7	8	835829	15	7	743659	9	0

* Includes receipts from Interest Miscellaneous Receipts, Deposits & Advances except Tagavi

§ Includes Survey and Boundary, Pardashi or Guest, Dept & Municipal charges.

‡ Includes Political charges, for grass subsequently adjusted, Misc; & Unforeseen charges

Deposits and Advances other than Tagavi.

Hargovind Harnarayen

Dewan

Radhanpur State

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Radhanpur State, during the year 1920-1921.

Serial No.	Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.			Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks.
		In-door	Out-door	Total	Discharged & relieved	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment		In-door	Out-door	Total	
1	Sultana Jahan Hospital	55	4304	4359	0	2	1	1	11971-3-6	1·67	68·33	70·00	
2	Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital	16	1582	1598	0	1	1	0		1·31	27·95	29·26	
3	Sami Dispensary	0	5942	5942	0	0	0	0		0	41·23	41·23	
4	Munjpur Dispensary	0	1351	1351	0	0	0	0		0	17·00	17·00	
5	Ved Dispensary	0	319	319	0	0	0	0		0	4·83	4·83	
6	Baledhan Dispensary	0	1481	1481	0	0	0	0		0	13·53	13·53	
	Total ...	71	14979	15050	0	3	2	1		2·98	172·87	175·85	

Hargovind Harnarayen
Dewan,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Radhanpur State, for the year 1920–1921.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 100,0 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		1919–1920	1920–1921			1919–1920	1920–1921			1919–1920	1920–1921	1919–1920	1920–1921	
Radhanpur city & Mahal	26095	109	197	88	0	399	494	95	0	4·13	7·45	15·1	18·93	25798
Sami Mahal	14575	80	53	0	27	71	127	56	0	5·49	3·63	4·87	8·71	14501
Munjpur Mahal	15005	86	70	0	16	54	89	35	0	5·54	4·66	3·60	5·84	14986
Balodhan Mahal	3487	75	93	18	0	39	67	28	0	21·7	26·67	11·6	10·61	3513
Ved Mahal	0	70	58	0	12	69	50	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	59162	420	471	106	55	632	827	214	19	7.07	7·96	10·6	13·97	58798

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APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the School maintained by the Radhanpur State during the year 1920-21.

No of Schools		Description of School.	No of pupils on the roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks.
1919-1920	1920-1921		1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	High School	Secondary	Primary	
1	1	Radhanpur High School	168	154	114	116	4904-11-8	0		
3	3	Radhanpur Sami and Munjpur Taluka Schools ...	447	432	227	200	0	0		
19	19	Village Schools	329	345	215	240	0	0		
1	1	Urdu School	25	8	8	0	0	0	6203-3-1	
2	2	Girls' Schools	163	154	96	92	0	0		
26	26	Total ...	1131	1093	660	748	4904-11-8	0	6203-3-1	11107-14-9

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